"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy; fresh northeast winds.

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GROVER CLEVELAND ON COMING ISSUES

Old-Fashioned Insistence on Tariff Reform a Necessity.

The ex-President Declares: "I Do Not Assume to Have Any Direction or Weight in the Management of Political Affairs, Advisory or Otherwise."

Ex-President Cleveland, who is visiting at the home of Oscar S. Straus, 5 West Seventy-sixth Street, saw a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES last night and expressed his displeasure at having been misquoted on the subject of his political position.

"I talked to a reporter of an evening paper to-day," he said, "concerning my retirement, and begged him to put in what I said. I warned him that if he tried to enlarge upon it he would make a botch of it.

"I have just read the account. He enlarged upon what I said and made a botch of it. What I have to say on the subject is that my errand here has no political significance of any kind, any more than when I came here to attend services in memory of Mr. Hewitt. I found fault after that visit with the report of a political interview attributed to me with gentlemen, one of whom I had not seen for years, and who I did not know were in New York. I said that this morning."

Mr. Cleveland was asked if he would state his position as regards retirement from active politics or service in an advisory capacity, and he said:

"I do not assume to have any direction or weight in the management of political affairs, advisory or otherwise. As a Democrat I am very much interested in Democratic prospects and shall always be in that condition of mind."

Mr. Cleveland was inclined to be very reticent on political matters generally, and particularly upon such as might be involved in the next Presidential campaign. He was asked if he would say what he thought would be the dominant issue. He replied that it was as yet too early, that issues turned and twisted with the passing of the months, prior to the actual opening of a campaign as this event or that occurred to give different ones prominence.

To a question as to whether he thought the trusts would constitute a dominant issue he made the same answer. This question was put to him: "We have a situation now in which the Republicans are claiming to be able to eliminate trust evils by publicity measures and by the enforcement of certain acts regulating commerce, while the Democrats and some part of the independent voters, on the other hand, claim that the only adequate remedy is the reform of the tariff, which gives to the trusts the monopoly they enjoy, and hence enables them to endanger the prosperity of the country. In view of this situation, will you state what part you think trusts and tariff will play in the campaign of 1904?"

The ex-President said in reply:

"You may say this for me—that Mr. Cleveland gave it as his opinion that the trust question would not be eliminated from the next Presidential campaign and expressed himself as being entirely unable to see how that question could be wholly divorced from the tariff issue," then he added with emphasis—"to say nothing of the absolute necessity of good, old-fashioned insistence upon tariff reform for its own sake and what it would do for the people of the country."

Mr. Cleveland was asked if he thought silver would figure at all as an issue within the immediate future, and he said: "I did not know that any one thought about silver nowadays."

BURDICK MURDER MYSTERY.

The District Attorney Leaves the Case in the Hands of the Police.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 9.—Investigation into the Burdick mystery has settled down to what will likely be a long chase. The District Attorney has turned his attention to routine business of his office, leaving the case temporarily in the hands of the police. When they submit convincing evidence to him he will again take it up. Superintendent Bull and Chief of Detectives Cusack profess to be not at all cast down or discouraged by recent events.

While District Attorney Coatsworth has retired from the immediate direction of the work of investigation, it must not be taken for granted that he is hopeless as to the final outcome. His attention was to-day called to a statement made by him last week, in which he said:

"We have not played our last card yet; when we play it, it will mean success or failure. He was asked if the authorities had played that "last card."

"We have not," replied Mr. Coatsworth in a deliberate, convincing manner. "The question is just as it was. There are any number of suspicious circumstances that point to a whole lot of people, but I don't mean exactly that, either. I mean there are a number of suspicious circumstances that point to a number of persons, and these are yet to be investigated."

Then you still have the important move to make?

"We have. But that is all there is to say at present."

MINERS WORKING FULL TIME.

Official Denial of a Report That the Reading Company Will Reduce Working Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—A statement sent out from the anthracite regions to-day that the Reading Company had found its coal accumulating in its storage yards so rapidly that it had been decided to put the miners on three-quarter time was denied by General Manager Henderson of the Coal and Iron Company. Mr. Henderson said:

"I have never heard of any such proposition, and I am sure it is not contemplated. Some of the operators in the upper part of the region, who have been working eleven and twelve hours, are now reducing the hours, since there is no longer any necessity of working overtime. We are working eight and nine hours, and have not been able to store any coal."

General Coal Agent Hill of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, declared that the report that his company was planning to restrict its output by cutting down the working hours was utterly without foundation. He said:

"The hours are fixed by the Superintendents and vary at different mines. The company has no idea of restricting its output. It needs all the coal it can get."

Anthracite operators who were asked about the prospects for the coming season said they expected to keep running all Summer, irrespective of the decision of the Coal Strike Commission. Shut-downs, they said, would be made only for repairs, as it would be necessary to work all Summer. The anthracite yards the country over were absolutely bare of coal, when the strike ended, and it will require a Summer production of about 5,000,000 tons a month to stock up.

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Connects With Them All.

Every line across the continent, from the Canadian Pacific on the north to the Southern Pacific on the south, connects with the New York Central Lines, the central railway system of America.—Adv.

ARMY SENT TO MACEDONIA.

Twenty Thousand Redifs Dispatched to Monastir.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 10.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times sends word that 20,000 Redifs from Asia and large supplies of amunition have been dispatched from the Turkish capital to Monastir.

A dispatch sent from Constantinople on Sunday, Feb. 7, which was apparently delayed by the Turkish authorities, as it did not reach London till Feb. 12, stated that after the receipt by the Porte on the previous Sunday of the report from its commercial agent at Rustchuk announcing the formation of seven strong Bulgarian bands for Spring operations in Macedonia, the Council of the Serasklerate decided, in principle, on calling out the reserves of the Second and Third Army Corps, which have their headquarters at Adrianople and Monastir, respectively. The writer of the dispatch added:

"The men of the reserves of these two army corps are in the Asiatic provinces, and, although no step has as yet been taken to call them to Europe, I learn that on Thursday the Admiralty was instructed to be prepared to receive orders for the transport of 300,000 men. Considerable importance is attached to the attitude of the Porte in this matter, inasmuch as the mobilization in prospect, although not necessarily involving serious complications, opens a wide door to eventualities very apt to beget them."

In a telegram dated Feb. 13 the Berlin correspondent of The London Times said that the Macedonian question was viewed in Berlin with the anxiety born of the desire to prevent at all cost anything like a crisis in the relations of Turkey with the powers. Everything was denied that would seem to indicate unusual military activity in European Turkey or in any of the neighboring States. The mobilization of the Second and Third Turkish Army Corps was declared to be out of the question, because their reserves would require to be transported from Asia Minor by water. Nevertheless, it had been stated that the Turkish Admiralty had been instructed to be prepared to receive orders for the transport of 300,000 men.

The following day The London Times's Constantinople correspondent telegraphed:

"Smyrna sends news to-day that the Redifs of the Second and Third Army Corps are called out according to the belief current in military circles here. Marshal Edhem Pasha will be commander in chief of the Macedonian Army."

CONCESSIONS BY TURKEY.

United States Minister's Representations Successful.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 9.—The United States Legation has finally obtained official recognition of the examinations at the American Medical College, Beirut, on the same lines as the French examinations, and also the settlement of the long-pending question in regard to the right of the wives and children of Armenians who have become naturalized Americans to leave the empire. They are now able to join their husbands and fathers in the United States without hindrance.

The Council of Ministers has agreed to recognize the American educational, charitable, and religious establishments, and these are now awaiting Imperial approval.

It is expected that authority will shortly be given to the American Archaeologist, Mr. Banks, (who has been waiting the necessary permission here for three years,) to undertake excavations at Tel-Abraham, Mesopotamia, the supposed site of the tomb of Abraham.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The State Department has not been fully advised of the concessions obtained from the Turkish Government by Minister Leishman. Turkey had up to this point declined to recognize American medical diplomas, or even those issued to graduates from American institutions in Turkey, a fact which naturally greatly diminished their usefulness. An important concession from a humanitarian point of view is that respecting the wives and children of naturalized Armenians. The Turkish Government has heretofore held that the wife of a Turkish subject who is naturalized in America does not by that act become herself an American. International law admits the right of the woman to share the condition of her husband, and, while the United States Government has not set up the claim that under our own laws the wife becomes naturalized by the husband's act, it has contended that under the principle of international law referred to the Turkish Government was not justified in detaining these women in Turkey. As for the children, even under American law they could not be citizens unless born in America unless they were actually resident in America when their fathers were naturalized, therefore the concession of the Turkish Government on these points is considerable.

The undertaking to recognize the American educational, charitable and religious establishments will, it is said, greatly enlarge their usefulness and add much to their security, for there will hereafter be no question of their right to claim full military protection from the Turkish Government if they are threatened in times of disturbance.

FELL FAR, BUT IS ALIVE.

Workman Had a Miraculous Escape from Death in Chateaugay Chasm.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., March 9.—Joseph Lacoy, a workman on the Chateaugay Chasm Dam job, had a miraculous escape from death to-day. He was at work on the bucket used in lowering materials into the chasm, when the "dog" was loosened, and the bucket started downward without the knowledge of those in charge.

From the point to where it had been fastened to the river bed below is estimated to be 125 feet. Through this space Lacoy made his plunge in the bucket, landing on the rocks below. Save from a severe shaking, the man escaped uninjured.

PRIVATE BANKERS FAIL.

Bell Brothers of Delhi Have $57,000 Liabilities and $55,983 Assets.

DELHI, N. Y., March 9.—Bell Brothers, private bankers of this place, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, showing liabilities of $57,000, in which are included $10,714 in mortgages on the firm's real estate, $27,220 in certificates of deposit, $3,681 in promissory notes, $1,356 on accounts, and a claim of the National Bank of North America on a check of $3,887.80 of Hathaway & Co. of New York, the indorsement of which is alleged to be a forgery.

The assets are placed at $55,983, of which $30,968 is real and $15,382 personal property. The individual liabilities of E. R. Bell are placed at $16,469, with assets of $9,007.

Would Name Battleship with Water.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 9.—A resolution was introduced in the Senate to-day recommending that when the new battleship Kansas is launched, the naming be made with water instead of wine.

When You Go South.

travel via Atlantic Coast Line. Most direct route to Augusta, Thomasville, Florida. Leaving time 9:25 A. M. or 3:10 P. M. Celebrated "N. Y. & Florida Special." Office, 1,181 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN THE SOUTH AND WEST

Waters of the Mississippi Spread Over Miles of Territory.

Ohio River Over Its Banks—Boats Reaching Vicksburg Crowded with Refugees.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 9.—The river at this point to-night shows 34.6 feet, and is rising. Weather conditions are similar over much of the vast area drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries from the head waters of the river to the Gulf, and reports from all points indicate heavy rains and swollen streams. It is upon this condition and the fact that the levees built since the flood of 1897 have very materially narrowed the territory over which the river can spread that a statement of a probable stage of 38 feet is based.

The greatest stage ever recorded at Memphis was 37.3 feet, and it is thought that a greater stage must cause much damage in the lowlands. The levees on both the east and the west sides of the Mississippi are being strengthened at all weak points.

BATON ROUGE, La., March 9.—The river at this point reached 34 3-10 feet this evening, a rise of two-tenths of a foot in the past twenty-four hours. This is within six feet of the highest water of 1897.

The water is now some inches above the base of the levees of Front Street.

NATCHEZ, Miss., March 9.—There is great anxiety here through fear that the levees may be cut to save property on the other side of the river. This danger is as much a source of apprehension as are the high stage of the river and the water which is yet to come.

The Mississippi at this point is 2.1 feet above the danger line and rising. Heavy rains are of daily occurrence. The ground is waterlogged, and all of the water is going into the river.

VICKSBURG, Miss., March 9.—At 9 o'clock to-night the river gauge was 47 feet, a rise of two-tenths in ten hours. The United States lighthouse tender Joseph Henry arrived from points below this afternoon, and her officers report that there is still plenty of room between the water surface and the crown of the levees. Capt. Leonard states that he has never seen the levees in such excellent shape.

Every boat arriving in port is crowded with refugees, and many others are coming in on rafts and in skiffs.

Railroad schedules are badly disarranged.

JACKSON, Miss., March 9.—News from the Mississippi River front is that the situation is still alarming. The Levee Board is in session at Clarksdale, and word was received here to-day that an overflow is certain. The levees are in better shape, higher and stronger than ever, except in one or two places, and are being carefully guarded. The Levee Board is hiring all the labor possible.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—The official river gauge to-day marked 18.1. Planters have placed forces on the river front throughout Louisiana watching the embankment. The New Orleans Levee Board to-day shipped several thousand sacks of earth to river points to be used in strengthening weak places.

There are three breaks on Bayou Lafourche. All three are below Raceland, in a section of the State very thickly populated by Manilla and Italian truck farmers.

These crevasses will inundate about thirty miles of cultivated lands, and the damage will be considerable. The breaks will run their course. They cannot be controlled. There is another expected break reported at Lafourche Crossing. If the levee breaks there communication on the Southern Pacific will we interrupted and some of the richest sugar plantations in the State will be inundated.

CAIRO, Ill., March 9.—The river is gradually rising and registered forty-seven feet at 7 o'clock to-night. It is expected that the gauge will show fifty feet by Wednesday. Reports from below Cairo say that people are removing with all live stock to high ground. The area covered by water below Cairo is extensive, each mile of land and the water is rapidly spreading. The record high-water mark at Cairo is 52.2 feet, registered on Feb. 26, 1884.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—One hundred families living below Alton, Ill., have been rendered homeless and many have lost their belongings as the result of the rise in the Mississippi River. The river also threatens to inundate the fine farming lands on Missouri Point, across the river, and farmers and stock men are preparing to move.

Hundreds of farmers living in the lowlands about Harrisburg, Ill., have been forced to move by the rising of Saline and Bankston Creeks, some abandoning stock to the flood. For miles the country thereabouts is a vast sheet of water. Reports from Hannibal, Mo., state that the upper Mississippi is overflowing its volume of water, and the river is higher for this time of the season than for years.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 9.—The rainfall here in the past forty-eight hours was 2¼ inches, and the general over the Tennessee River system. Tributaries above here are swollen.

DAMAGE IN THE OHIO VALLEY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 9.—The Ohio River was stationary at noon to-day with the gauge five inches above the danger line. A further rise is expected. The water crept up into Fourth Street during the night, flooding many basements and cutting off the entrance to the Kentucky and Indiana elevated railroads.

A dispatch from English, Ind., reports much damage done by the Blue River.

The English Stave Company lost several thousand feet of lumber, and the merchants of the lower part of the town have suffered heavy losses.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—Contrary to expectations raised by the heavy rain of Saturday and Saturday night, the Ohio River began falling again last night, and was still falling rapidly at the rate of a tenth of a foot an hour. Bassler, the forecast official, says:

"The Ohio is rising from Pittsburg to below Portsmouth. The Kanawha and other tributaries are rising. More rain is expected, and it is impossible to predict the total amount of rise anywhere at this time. Tuesday the river will be rising at Cincinnati, and will continue to rise throughout the week."

The rise since yesterday at Point Pleasant was 3.4; at Cattlettsburg, 0.9; Portsmouth, 0.5. Rivermen here predict the stage at Cincinnati will not exceed 54 feet, which will cause but little if any interference with railroad traffic.

FLOODS IN CENTRAL NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 9.—Ice gorges in the Platte River and its tributaries have caused serious floods in Central Nebraska, especially in and near the towns of Schuyler, Columbus, and Genoa. Aconea, a village on the Loup, is surrounded by water, and many inhabitants have been forced to abandon their homes.

Railroad traffic is badly demoralised. The Union Pacific bridge across the Loup west of Columbus has gone out, and the track for a mile and a half is washed away. Traffic on the Union Pacific west of there is entirely tied up. The Burlington bridge across the Platte, two miles east of Columbus, is washing away. Eight spans have gone out. All the country between the bridge and the town is under water and low-lying districts of the town itself are inundated. Some stock is reported drowned near Aconea.

In Southern Nebraska the Republican River is out of its banks and full of ice. The bridge at Hardy has been swept away. The river is rising steadily.

ILLINOIS RIVER OVER BANKS.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., March 9.—The Illinois River is over eight feet higher at this point than one year ago, the gauge to-night registering 18½ feet above low water mark. The lowlands for a distance of ten miles between this city and Pekin are inundated, and the farmers residing on them have been forced to abandon their homes.

Reports from up-river points are that the stream is rising, and much damage has been done to the farms along the river banks. The water is almost up to the tracks of the Peoria and Pekin terminal railway at Hollis, midway between this city and Pekin, and continuance of the rise two days longer at the present rate will cause a wash-out.

WEATHER BUREAU'S BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Weather Bureau this morning issued the following special river bulletin:

"The heavy rains of Saturday and Sunday have materially increased the volume of water in the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and their principal tributaries. Danger line stages prevail from Cincinnati to New Orleans. The greatest height above the danger line is at Evansville, Ind., 6.6 feet. At Memphis the rise continues steadily at the rate of one or two tenths of a foot in twenty-four hours, while at New Orleans the stage this morning is 18.1, a rise of 0.5 during the last twenty-four hours and within 1.4 feet of the highest water of record. The Mississippi above Cairo is rising rapidly. The Arkansas is also rising, while the White, Black, and Red Rivers are now at flood stage.

"Another disturbance now over the upper Missouri Valley threatens to cause more rain Tuesday and Wednesday in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys. If this rain should fall in considerable quantity, it would still further intensify flood conditions, and all preparation should be made for still higher stages."

The river situation to-night is not materially different from that announced in this morning's bulletin. There have been rains in Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana, but fair weather has prevailed in the upper Ohio basin. It is expected that a maximum stage of 45-46 feet will be reached at Paducah. The Mississippi from Cairo to Helena will continue to rise slowly during the next ten days, and higher water is expected on the lower river during the next three or four weeks.

FLOOD CLOSES CHURCHES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Unable to overcome conditions that made their pretty suburb a veritable Venice, residents of Dauphin Park and Burnside have abandoned religious services for the time being. At both the Methodist Church and the Catholic Church at that place yesterday it was found impossible to maintain fires and the submerged condition of the sidewalks made it difficult for the worshippers to reach the churches. As a result both were closed.

Indignation, ruin of property, and the possible closing of the public schools until after the Spring freshets subside characterised the situation to-day. Already damage suits have been filed against the city for failure to protect property from the invasion of the floods, the first suit being filed by a property owner of the name of McKinley. Others will be brought.

What makes the conditions worse than ever is the fact that every house is coal famine the past Winter many of the sidewalks, which are wooden, have been removed to furnish fuel for those out of coal.

BIG HOTEL FOR PHILADELPHIA.

John Stafford to Erect a Fifteen-Story Building at Walnut and Sixteenth Streets.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—A fifteen-story apartment house and hotel, to cost more than $1,000,000, will soon be erected on the east side of Sixteenth Street, between Walnut and Locust, by John Stafford, proprietor of the St. James apartment house.

The new hotel will have a frontage of 140 feet and a depth of 180 feet, and each one of the fifteen floors will have an area of 18,000 square feet. The building will be of stone, brick, and terra cotta. It will have 600 rooms, single and en suite.

There will be a roof garden and a mammoth play room for children, and, besides, a great banquet hall. A formal ball or a vaudeville entertainment will be given each week, according to the present arrangements of the management. A billiard room on the alley will take up part of the basement, and room will be reserved for other games.

Work on the enlargement of the St. James, at Thirteenth and Walnut Streets, will also be started shortly. Mr. Stafford has purchased the two properties directly to the east of the hotel in Walnut Street, and there a duplicate of the building will be erected. One hundred and eight rooms will be added.

TRAVELING MEN MEET.

Mutual Accident Association Elects George S. Dana of Utica Secretary and Treasurer.

UTICA, N. Y., March 9.—The annual meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Mutual Accident Association of America was held here to-day. The matter of chief interest was the election of a Secretary and Treasurer to succeed Edward Trevvett. George S. Dana of Utica was elected by a plurality of 134 over Thomas B. Fellows of Syracuse. H. D. Pixley was re-elected President, and R. H. Wicks, E. F. Crumb, and T. H. Glatt Directors. John R. Lewis was chosen a Director to succeed Mr. Dana. An annuity of $2,500 was voted Mr. Trevvett.

The association has a membership of 30,965.

TWO GIFTS FOR HARVARD.

Scholarship in Memory of a Student Hero and an Endowment Fund for the Stillman Infirmary.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 9.—Two gifts have just been announced for Harvard which are unique in the history of the university. One is a scholarship in memory of a student hero, and the other is an endowment fund for the care of poor students who are taken ill and carried to the Stillman Infirmary.

The first gift is from Mrs. John Markoe of Philadelphia. It consists of $5,000 to found a scholarship in memory of her son, James Markoe, a member of the class of '89, who lost his life recently trying to save the lives of others in a runaway accident.

The second gift is from Miss Agathe Schurz and Miss Marianne Schurz of New York City, and consists of $3,000 to establish the Herbert Schurz memorial fund for the care of needy students at the Stillman Infirmary. Herbert Schurz was a member of the class of '97, and the gift is very welcome to Harvard because it is the first endowment fund for the Stillman Infirmary, which was given by James Stillman of New York last Fall. Mr. Stillman's gift of $200,000 provided Harvard with probably the best hospital of its kind in the world, but arranged for no endowment fund with which to defray the expenses.

The Route Westward

Pennsylvania Railroad follows the straightaway trails of the red men over the Alleghanies and across the prairies. Many convenient trains.—Adv.

OIL EXPLOSIONS KILL SCORE OF PEOPLE

Blazing Fluid Rains Fire on Crowd at Olean, N. Y.

Burning Wreck Attracts Hundreds When Tank Cars Burst—Sheets of Flame Instantly Envelop Spectators.

OLEAN, N. Y., March 9.—A score or more people were killed and a larger number were injured by an explosion of oil near here to-night.

A freight train on the Erie, made up principally of tank cars filled with oil, broke in two north of the city at about 9 o'clock. The two sections of the train came together with a crush and one of the oil tanks was demolished. Fire broke out almost instantly and the sky was lighted up for miles.

A large crowd of people left this city for the scene of the fire. While they were lined up along the tracks a terrific explosion occurred. The flames communicated quickly with the other tank cars and a second and third explosion followed each other in rapid succession. Sheets of flames shot out in all directions.

Scores of persons were caught within the zone of the fire and enveloped in flames. Men and boys ran screaming down the tracks with their clothing a sheet of flame. Others fell where they stood, overcome by the awful heat. Just how many were killed is not known, as many of the bodies were incinerated.

Sydney Fish, a prominent business man, returned from the scene of the fire at midnight. He said:

"I was attracted to the scene of the fire between 9:30 and 10 o'clock. When I was within a quarter of a mile of the wrecked train there was a terrific explosion. Flames shot outward and upward for a great distance.

"I saw several persons who started to run away drop on the railroad tracks, and they never moved again. Others who had been standing close to the wreckage were hurled through the air for hundreds of feet. The scene was awful. Half a dozen young boys ran down the tracks with their clothing on fire. They resembled human torches. I could hear their agonized screams distinctly from where I stood.

"They ran some distance down the track and then threw themselves to the ground, groveling in the ditches in their frantic efforts to extinguish the flames. Then they lay still, some of them unconscious, others dead. I don't know how many were killed, but I counted twenty bodies before I came away."

Word was at once sent to Olean Police Headquarters by telephone. Every doctor and ambulance in the city was summoned. Grocery wagons and carriages of all kinds were pressed into service and everything possible was done to bring the wounded without delay to the city hospitals for treatment.

At midnight the first of the wounded arrived at the hospital. They were four young boys. Their injuries were frightful. Great patches of flesh were burned off and hung in shreds from their bodies.

DEAD MAY NUMBER 22.

A report just brought in from the scene of the accident says twenty-two bodies have been taken from the wreckage. Some of them are burned beyond recognition, only the trunks and skulls remaining.

It will be difficult to ascertain the names of a great many of the dead to-night, as their bodies were burned to ashes in the intense heat. A canvass is being made of the city as rapidly as possible to find out the names of persons who are missing.

As these missing persons turn up, if they do, their names will be eliminated, and in the end a complete list of those who lost their lives will be secured. But this will take time. Besides, there was great excitement in the city, and the streets were thronged with people until long after midnight.

Large crowds gathered at the hospital, and the faces of the injured were anxiously scanned as they were borne into the building on stretchers. Heartrending scenes were witnessed when one of the poor, blistered bodies was recognized by a father or a mother or a brother, and it was with difficulty that the people were restrained from invading the operating room.

PECULIAR BILLS IN HAWAII.

Legislators Would Exempt Natives from Taxation and Curtail the Powers of Health Authorities.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 9.—A cablegram from Honolulu says that there is no lack of freak legislation by the New Hawaiian Legislature. Favorite bills are those which exempt the natives from taxation by placing their property under an exemption clause.

Bills have been introduced already for a repeal of all taxes which might affect the natives, including the income tax and the poll tax. One man has introduced a bill repealing all the laws pertaining to leprosy; another a measure permitting all persons to treat leprosy, and a third a bill to prohibit persons afflicted with leprosy or tuberculosis from remaining in the Territory.

Another bill has been introduced providing for a pension for Queen Liliuokalani, and in the Senate there is a bill to "encourage the cultivation of castor oil." Most of the measures are aimed at the Board of Health, as the natives are determined to curtail the powers of that body.

Gov. Dole reports a marked decrease in leprosy, owing to the enforcement of the segregation law. Since 1890 the admissions to the leprosy settlement have numbered 1,563.

FURNITURE MEN COMBINE.

Manufacturers and Dealers Representing $50,000,000 of Capital Interested.

At a meeting held last night at the Tilden Club, 100 furniture manufacturers and dealers from many parts of the United States organized the Furniture Association of America. The membership includes nearly a thousand concerns, with an aggregate of $50,000,000 of capital.

W. L. Shearer of Boston was elected President, Alexander H. Revell of Chicago, Frederick B. Smith of Detroit, Mich., and Charles S. Brewer of Herkimer, N. Y., Vice Presidents; Charles Scarrett of St. Louis Treasurer, and Charles E. Spratt of New York Secretary. Arrangements were made for a National convention to be held here in July.

Luxurious Train to California

the "Overland Limited." The best of everything en route, via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices 461, 287, and 849 Broadway.—Adv.

GOLD DISCOVERY IN MONTANA.

Old Bed of the Missouri River Near Helena Yields Rich Gold-Bearing Sand.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Montana, March 9.—In an old bed of the Missouri River, fifteen miles east of Helena, rich gold-bearing sand, which also contains sapphires and rubies, has been found. Samples of the sand were brought to Helena for testing, and so gratifying were the returns that J. H. Cowan at once departed for the East to confer with stockholders of his company with a view to determining upon future mining work.

C. P. Yanwort, one of the best known early day placer miners of the State, said: "Cowan brought in seven sacks of the sand, weighing 373 pounds. One sack went about 40 cents and another $1.50. In one sack were also found more than fifty sapphires and one ruby. The seven samples yielded $7.50 in gold." Mr. Yanwort said that in his opinion the discovery was a very important one. "Just imagine," he said, "tunneling in and washing that entire old river bed thirty feet deep!"

Under the direction of Mr. Cowan a tunnel was driven for several hundred feet before the old bed was encountered. It was found that the sediment is thirty feet deep. The scene of the discovery is near Confederate Gulch, an acre of whose sand in the early days produced more than $1,000,000 in gold.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STRIKE.

Railway Refuses to Accept Terms of the Men and the Conflict May Be Extended.

Special to The New York Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 9.—There is no sign of a settlement of the strike of the Canadian Pacific freight handlers. An answer to a proposal made by the strikers on Saturday was received to-day. It does not concede the demands of the men, and the strike may spread.

At the request of the Vancouver Board of Trade the strikers submitted their terms to Superintendent Marpole. These were that the strikers should all be taken back without discrimination; that no discrimination should be shown toward the stevedores and others who had ceased work out of sympathy with the striking freight handlers, and that the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes should be recognized and that their committee should be received by officials of the railroad when they had grievances.

These terms were telegraphed to Montreal to the head office of the company. The text of the answer received is not announced. Mr. Marpole this afternoon made the announcement, however, that the company has no objection to employes personally becoming members of unions, but it cannot permit officers who have charge of a number of members of unions or departmental or clerical officers who are in the position to give confidential information of the company's business to become members of unions. The company considers the present strike to be unjustifiable, but promises to return the strikers to their original positions except in cases where those places have been filled.

Mr. Estes, acting for the strikers, again called out the men at Calgary and Winnipeg after this announcement, and said he would extend the strike to Montreal and make a fight to the finish.

Two carloads of Eastern freight handlers are reported to have been brought in to fill the places of the strikers. Meantime the teamsters and others threaten to go out in sympathy. Merchants here, in consequence of the teamsters' attitude, are themselves handling goods, drawing them in their own vans from the station to the stores. The Vancouver Board of Trade is still endeavoring to settle the matter.

GAS COMBINATION FAVORED.

Massachusetts State Board Recommends the Consolidation of the Boston Companies.

BOSTON, March 9.—A recommendation for the consolidation of all the Boston gas companies is made by the State Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners in its annual report which was received by the General Court to-day. The board holds that the consolidation will safeguard the interests of consumers and investors alike, and give assurance of a successful application of the policy of the Commonwealth toward its public service corporations.

Regarding the organization of the Massachusetts gas companies the report says:

"The creation of this trust was apparently due in part to the evident necessity for a reorganization of the New England Gas and Coke Company, or readjustment of its affairs. The new association has acquired all or practically all the stock and bonds of the New England Gas and Coke Company.

"It ought not to be overlooked that this association, as we understand its purposes, seeks to be only a holding or financing concern and not a manufacturing company in any respect. Having no incorporation, under the laws of the Commonwealth, it is in no respect subject to that supervision or control which the State has extended over regular incorporations engaged in the manufacture or sale of gas to the public, and is in no respect directly entitled to any of the benefits which may arise from such supervision."

CONGRESSMAN STRANGELY ILL.

Ollie James of Kentucky Partly Paralyzed After Taking Treatment for His Eyes.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 9.—Ollie James, Representative from the First Kentucky Congressional District, is dangerously ill at his home, in Marion, suffering with a disease that so far has baffled his physicians.

He spent a few weeks recently in Louisville, taking treatment for an eye affliction, and suffered a slight attack of the grip. He returned to his home at Marion, and ten days ago the symptoms of muscular paralysis were noticed. The disease appeared to affect Mr. James on the left side of the face just above the eyes. It has continued to descend until now his body from his forehead to within the region of his heart is affected. His illness has greatly alarmed his friends. His condition is reported as critical.

Mr. James is one of the best-known Democratic politicians in Kentucky, and was elected last November to represent the First District in Congress.

J. P. MORGAN'S TRIP.

The Financier Will Spend Several Days on Jekyl Island.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., March 9.—J. Pierpont Morgan, accompanied by a party of friends, arrived here this morning in his special car and left for Jekyl Island to spend several days.

President Samuel Spencer of the Southern Railway, President John Skelton Williams of the Seaboard Air Line, and President E. G. Erwin of the Atlantic Coast Line are at present on the island.

LAKE SHORE RAISES WAGES.

Twelve Hundred Men Granted an Increase Dating from March 1.

Special to The New York Times.

ELKHART, Ind., March 9.—Twelve hundred employes of the Lake Shore round houses and shops west of Toledo have been given an increase of wages ranging from 5 to 8 per cent., effective March 1.

The raise was not horizontal. Each employe's merits were acted upon separately.

Many a Dainty Dish

is served in the dining cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad. They are attached to Western and Southern trains.—Adv.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC FIGHT

Harrriman Interests Declare War on Keene Pool.

Majority Faction Against Dividends Now, But Such Action May Not Await Completion of all Improvements.

After much skirmishing, accompanied by various rumors of pacific agreements, the majority faction of the Southern Pacific stockholders, meaning the Harriman interests, has finally declared war on the dissenting minority holders, which are composed largely of the Keene Southern Pacific pool. The impending fight between these large interests is one of the clouds which have been hanging over the stock market, and unless the statements made yesterday by Union Pacific representatives prove incorrect, or unless the minority interests should withdraw their opposition, it is not likely that this cloud will be removed within the next few months.

The underlying trouble, according to the best information obtainable in Wall Street yesterday, is the effort of the Southern Pacific pool to get out of a very bad hole into which it fell when it endeavored to boost Southern Pacific stock. The cost of this hole to the members of the pool so far is said to have been at least $2,800,000, estimating the pool holdings at 400,000 shares, and the cost price at about 71 as against the market value of 63¾ at the close.

There is, however, involved in the disagreement the broader question as to how far the majority interests should be permitted to go in ignoring the ideas of minority interests.

The demand at the present moment is urgent for the declaration of a dividend. The minority holders claim that the road's earnings have been so tremendous that it is only right that a dividend should be declared, in view of the fact that the stockholders have been waiting for years for some return on their investment. The minority interests aver that with such earning power the Southern Pacific would have no difficulty in borrowing enough money to carry out all necessary improvements; that there was no reason why the policy pursued successfully by the Pennsylvania Railroad could not be pursued by the Southern Pacific with equal success, and that there was no reason why, under these circumstances, some change should not be made in the management unless it was willing to meet the minority demands in some way.

That the Union Pacific management at this time has no idea of making any concessions was brought out clearly in the following statement made by a representative of the Union Pacific Railway:

"It is our belief that the Southern Pacific is not now in a position to either assume new fixed charges or to pay dividends. Its bonded indebtedness is already large in proportion to other railways similarly situated to say nothing of its capital stock, which is enormous. When we took hold of the road it was in a very poor condition and great improvements were needed in order to place it on a competing basis with its rivals. These improvements are by no means completed.

"It may take two years to carry them through, but it may take less. After that time the road will be in a condition which will, if kept up, so enlarge its earnings that stockholders will receive a steady return on their investment. This, however, does not exclude the possibility of the road's declaring a stock dividend before that time as a partial recompense to the stockholders.

"So far as any threats of action against the road or attacks on Mr. Harriman personally are concerned, we care nothing for them. We will do what we think is right, and we know of no court that has ever forced a railroad company in similar circumstances to declare a dividend. If the minority holders do not like our management, let them throw us out at the coming election if they can."

That it will not be an easy matter to throw out the Harriman control is shown by the fact that of the $200,000,000 capital stock of the Southern Pacific the Union Pacific owns $90,000,000, and Mr. Harriman's friends own $20,000,000 more. An attempt to prevent the Union Pacific from voting on this stock would hardly be successful, as the stock could be transferred to any of the subsidiary lines, for instance the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, at short notice.

The suggestion was made yesterday that $75,000,000 of the Southern Pacific stock was pledged under the 4 per cent convertible mortgage of the Union Pacific, and that it therefore could not be transferred. The mortgage, however, contains a special provision permitting such a withdrawal providing that securities to one-half the value of the Southern Pacific stock are substituted. Among the securities which may so be substituted are securities of the various subsidiary roads of the Union Pacific.

The point was also raised that delay in the closing of the transfer books until later time than usual and until after April 1, the time set for the dissolution of the Southern Pacific pool, would make it very much harder for the pool managers to maintain control of all the stock in the pool which is now in the hands of Talbot J. Taylor & Co. The idea is that if the books are closed before April 1, Talbot J. Taylor & Co. will be the stockholders of record of all the pool stock exchanged for certificates of that firm under the request sent out to pool members a week or so ago.

If the closing of the books is postponed until after the expiration of the pool by limitation the pool members may ask for the return of their certificates, and deliver their proxies to whom they please.

Union Pacific officers say that no action on the closing of the books has been taken. Heretofore books have generally been closed about March 20.

STOCK MARKET STRONGER.

Sharp Rally

on Saturday it was with the expectation that at the opening of business yesterday a bad break would occur in the market in continuance of the sharp decline on Saturday following upon the publication of the bank statement showing surplus reserves down to little more than $600,000. It was thought that over Sunday—the Dresser failure having additional disturbing effect—that a veritable flood of selling orders would appear in the market, and what with this and forced liquidation, that prices would be actually demoralized.

The expected did not happen. Instead of a semi-panicky opening, there was an irregular opening with some prices up and some down, though with the majority of changes on the side of declines. Baltimore and Ohio, for instance, was down 1½ points, Colorado Fuel 3¼, Delaware and Hudson 2½, Illinois Central 1, Rock Island 1½, and many other stocks perhaps a point or more each, while, on the other hand, the only stock to open up a point was Manhattan, though fractional gains appeared in Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and St. Paul.

Almost immediately after the opening, prices steadied, and though large blocks of stock were thrown upon the market one after another, they were so well taken and so confidently absorbed that soon the bears were forced to call a halt. Then, when it was apparent that this artificial pressure was at an end, the buying by the large banking interests (all of whom seemed to be working together and for a common purpose) became more aggressive. In the end, the smaller bears were, in the vernacular, "on the run" with the spectacle presented of a predicted panic of the bulls being turned into a partial rout of the bears.

The greatest short interest, apparently, was in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, the selling of these shares having been induced by the reports of trouble between the minority and majority interests. From its low figures, Southern Pacific rallied 4¼ points and Union Pacific 3¾, while other important rallies from the low of the day were: Amalgamated Copper 2⅝, Anaconda 4½, Canadian Pacific 2⅝, St. Louis and San Francisco 4¼, Rock Island 2½, General Electric 2¾, Illinois Central 2, Missouri Pacific 2, St. Paul 2½, and many other stocks a point each. Nearly every important issue at the close of the day showed a net gain, such losses as appeared being in inactive stocks, such as Peoria and Eastern, Westinghouse, Nickel Plate, and New York Air Brake.

Beyond a temporary rise in call money rates to 7 per cent. (the close being at 3) and a break in sterling exchange, there were no important developments during the Exchange day. To neither of these, however, was much attention paid, it being recognized that in each case the conditions were temporary. In fact, practically all day the Street gave heed to nothing other than the Southern Pacific-Union Pacific affair.

WALL STREET'S FALSE RUMORS

No Basis for an Alarming Story of Big Financiers Rushing to This City on Special Trains.

Wall Street, always gullible in times of a little excitement, professed to attach a great deal of importance yesterday to a remarkable story which was to the effect that J. P. Morgan, George J. Gould, E. H. Harriman, and a half dozen other of the bigger men among its financiers were rushing to this city on special trains at a speed which would spread the rails of most every Southern railroad, in order to arrive here in time to accomplish some mysterious and highly important object.

Of course, the whole story turned out to be a fabrication. Mr. Gould had not been further South than his Lakewood home for more than a month. Mr. Harriman had arrived in this city Sunday afternoon, and Mr. Morgan in last reports had stopped off at the Sakyll Island Club, near Brunswick, Ga. He will not reach this city until possibly next week, and, according to a statement made at his office yesterday, has not changed his plans one iota since his departure.

W. B. Leeds of the Rock Island has left this city and returned to Florida. Whether his hurried visit resulted in the carrying through of the Frisco-Rock Island plans or not was not forthcoming yesterday.

SHORTAGE OF $29,000.

President Holes of the Washington Match Company of Tacoma Finds Only $55 in the Treasury.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, March 9.—President Lucius Holes announces a shortage of $29,000 in the accounts of the Washington Match Company of this city. Holes says that one or two ex-officers spent this money lavishly for unnecessary purposes or converted it to their own use. When Holes returned from New York in December he claims to have found only $55 in the treasury. Holes personally has advanced money to make up the deficiency, and will place enough of his own stock into the treasury to fully make up the loss.

The company was organized two years ago with a capital stock of $250,000 to manufacture matches with Holes's patent match machinery, which he claims can turn out ten matboards per day at an expense of one-quarter of the present method of manufacture. One of these machines has been constructed in New York, and is now being installed here. The company has erected a two-story factory building, 200 feet square, and has much other machinery installed. General Manager McGregor is in New York, superintending the completion of the machinery.

The company has announced its intention of meeting the competition of the Match Trust by shipping matches East in trainload lots when Holes's machine is actually placed in operation. The public was expected operations to commence every month for nearly a year past. The company's stock has declined greatly in the market in value because of the delay and the shortage now made public. The first President of the concern was ex-Congressman James Hamilton Lewis, now in Chicago. He resigned before the shortage occurred.

MURDER IN A HALLWAY.

Quarrelsome Tenant in a Williamsburg House Cut a Man's Throat—Culmination of Previous Row.

Michael Buckley, who was employed as a clerk for the Pennsylvania Railroad at its freight terminal at Wallabout Basin, Williamsburg, was murdered in the hallway of his home, at 624 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, late on Sunday, by having his throat cut with a razor. He was twenty-five years of age. The police arrested as the assailants Daniel Clifford, twenty-seven years of age, and his father, Timothy Clifford, fifty years of age, who lived at the Wythe Avenue address.

Since Christmas Eve, it was said, the younger Clifford had a grudge against the murdered man. On that night a reception was given by Mrs. Anna McGlory, another tenant of the house, and Buckley and his wife were invited to attend. The Cliffords were ignored by the McGlorys, and while the guests were dancing, Daniel Clifford went to Mrs. McGlory's room and ordered her to stop the festivities. Mrs. McGlory advised him to mind his own business. Before leaving the room Clifford spoke insultingly to Buckley, but the latter did not resent the remark that night. A few days later he warned Clifford not to insult him again.

Buckley was awakened late Sunday night by a disturbance in the rooms of the Clifords, and he heard the elder Clifford assault his fourteen-year-old son, Robert. A few minutes later the shouting of Frederick Getter and his wife was heard in the hallway. Believing that Getter was being attacked by the Cliffords, Buckley went down stairs. In the hallway Daniel Clifford and Getter were fighting.

It is alleged that Clifford turned on Buckley, throwing one arm around his neck, and with the other hand cut Buckley's throat with a razor. The wounded man was assisted by Getter to his apartments, where he died a few moments later. He left a young wife and an infant.

While the prisoners were on the way to the Clymer Street Police Station, Daniel Clifford, it was said, threw away the blood-stained razor, but it was found by the police. In the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday father and son were held, pending the action of the Coroner's Jury.

PERE MARQUETTE EXTENSION.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., March 9.—Newman Erb of New York is named as one of the Directors of the Pere Marquette Railroad, which was incorporated in Indiana to-day, with a capital of $300,000.

The Indiana road will be an extension of the general system from a point in Michigan to Hammond, thereby giving an entrance to Chicago. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific is said to be back of the deal.

LABOR MEN ATTACK WABASH INJUNCTION

Brotherhoods Deny That Their Actions Were Unlawful.

Grievances Originated with Employes of the Railroad and They Acted as Representatives Only, They Declare.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen to-day moved for a dissolution of the injunction restraining them from ordering a strike on the Wabash Railway. The motion and an answer to the bill filed by the company were presented to Judge Elmer B. Adams in the United States District Court this morning.

Ex-Judge W. T. Irwin of Peoria, Ill.; E. J. Finney of Cleveland, and John H. Murphy of Denver appeared as counsel for the brotherhoods. After they had filed their papers Judge Adams announced that at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning he would set a time for arguments.

The answer filed contains about 15,000 words. Specific denial is made that the Wabash Railway was ever a union or a brotherhood road, employing exclusively union or brotherhood members in its service, or that the organizations involved in this proceeding ever made any demand or attempt to compel the railway to place any restrictions upon its employes as to their connection with any brotherhood or union. It specifically denies that such organizations in any way engaged in the Pullman Palace Car employes' strike in 1894.

It admits that the Wabash Company never made any distinction in the selection of its employes as to whether they were members of any brotherhood or union. It denies, however, all allegations that the Wabash Company never had any complaint from its employes respecting wages and rules since 1894.

The employes in the several lines of service, it declares, have for years had grievances and differences with respect to wages and regulations governing service. This controversy arises, it alleges, not only from complaints of members of the respective brotherhoods, but from the ranks of the employes not members of the brotherhoods involved in the injunction proceedings.

BLAMES THE WABASH OFFICIALS.

The several employes engaged in the train service of the company have frequently presented their grievances to the Wabash officials for adjustment and settlement, the answer continues, and these officers have persistently refused to consider or discuss such grievances with its employes or make any reasonable permanent rules or regulations governing the service of their respective employes.

This continued vacillating policy on the part of the officials of the company, it is said, finally culminated in the presentation of the grievances and complaints to the several boards of adjustment and Grievance Committees of the two labor organizations about four months ago. Committees have since been in St. Louis endeavoring to take these matters of complaint up with President Joseph Ramsey, Jr., of the Wabash Company.

During that period they have been granted brief interviews only at three different times, it is alleged, and at each interview they were put off by some alleged excuse or other and were compelled to leave without any satisfaction or definite understanding as to what the officers of the road would do with reference to such complaints.

The defendants deny that the two organizations have unlawfully or maliciously conspired, combined, or confederated together to force the complainant to recognize them, as representing and controlling its employes in all their relations with the complainant. They deny that any demand or attempt has been made to compel the Wabash Railroad lines to become and be operated as exclusively union or brotherhood roads.

It is denied that any attempt or demand has ever been made by these organizations to prevent the Wabash from adjusting any differences or controversy directly with its employes, or in any way compel the complainant to discharge or discriminate against any person not a member of either of the organizations.

It is denied that these organizations in any way unlawfully or maliciously attempted to induce or compel employes of the Wabash to quit its service in violation of any contract or agreement of employment, or to refuse to enter its service at any time, or in any way unlawfully conspired to attempt maliciously to interfere with or prevent the operation of Wabash trains.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH LAW.

Allegations that the organizations attempted to prevent the railroad from carrying out any of its contracts with shippers for the transportation of property, or in any way to prevent the complainant from affording reasonable, proper, and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic between its railroads and other lines of railroads connecting therewith are denied. The defendants, it is also declared, did not attempt in any manner to conspire to prevent connecting lines of railways from interchanging traffic with and affording like facilities to the complainants, as required by the Inter-State Commerce act of the United States, and as required by its alleged agreements between the complainant company and the connecting railway lines.

It is denied that the defendants combined to compel the Wabash and its connecting lines or their employes to violate the Inter-State Commerce act, or any agreement with reference thereto; or to prevent the Wabash from carrying mails in accordance with any contracts existing between the United States and the complainant, or that they conspired to prevent or obstruct Wabash in the discharge of its duty as common carrier with respect to the State and inter-State commerce laws.

It is denied that the Wabash will be subjected to a multiplicity of suits and prosecutions resulting in their irreparable loss and damage by reason of any act on the part of the defendants, as alleged in the bill of complaint.

The officers of the brotherhoods specifically deny that within two years past, or at any other time, they unlawfully and maliciously conspired to induce several hundred of the employes of the Wabash to become members of the organizations.

They state that they have invited certain and many of the employes to become members of their respective organizations for the purposes, as set out in the constitution and by-laws of the organizations, and not for any other purposes. They deny that such invitation or request was unlawful or malicious, or the result of any conspiracy to injure the complainant or its employes.

REPUDIATE COERCION CHARGES.

They deny that together with various employes of the Wabash, who are officers of their organizations, within the past year, or at any other time, they unlawfully combined and agreed with each other, that in case the Wabash refused to recognize said labor organizations as controlling in all matters concerning the company's employes, that they would order and require the employes of the complainant to strike and quit the company's service, and tie up its lines of railroad in the United States or enforce such strike by preventing said employes from returning to work, or others from taking their places, or preventing its connecting lines and their employes from interchanging traffic with complainant through intimidation, fear, coercion, or other unlawful means.

All charges of unlawful conspiracy, combinations, confederations, or other unlawful contriving together whatsoever, or any intent to do or perform any unlawful act or thing whatsoever are denied.

Allegations that they represented to certain of the Wabash employes that they would get an increase of wages for them are denied, but it is admitted that the officers of the organization represented to the company that many of its employes were dissatisfied with the amount of wages paid to them, and regulations governing their employment.

The facts are, they declare, that at the request of many of the Wabash employes, they had been endeavoring for a long time to have such grievances settled and adjusted with the Wabash Company, and that they had conferred together and agreed to present their several grievances jointly and insist upon a fair consideration thereof and an adjustment of the same by said complainant for and in behalf of the employes they represented. They insisted that such adjustment should be made for the employes in their respective lines of employment as a whole, and not singly and separately.

They deny that the Wabash cannot accede to the demands for increased wages and modification of the regulations governing employment without violating its contracts with many of its employes and without seriously interfering with the operation of its different lines. They declare that such concessions would not interfere with the Wabash in the performance of its duty as common carrier or in respect to the Inter-State Commerce law or in operating its mail trains.

It is represented that if a strike should occur it would be a voluntary act on the part of the employes of the company. It is denied that any attempt was made to induce a strike by letters or circulars. If any inflammatory letters or circulars were sent out, it is asserted, it was not done by any committee or officer of these labor organizations or by their approval or consent.

DEFENSE OF THE BROTHERHOODS.

It is declared that the brotherhoods are voluntary beneficial associations, organized for the purpose of uniting their members and elevating their social, moral, and intellectual standard, and for the protection of their interests and promotion of their general welfare. It is the aim of the brotherhoods to cultivate a spirit of harmony among the members upon the basis of equity and justice, and that the cardinal principles are protection, charity, sobriety, and industry.

With the answer were filed copies of the constitutions, by-laws, rules, and regulations of the brotherhoods. Then follows a lengthy description of the manner under the by-laws and constitutions in which complaints shall be received and investigated, and the proceedings that shall be followed in endeavors to effect the settlement.

The defendants state that all differences and grievances now in controversy between the employes and the Wabash Company were initiated from the ranks of the employes and presented to the respective Grievance Committees from time to time, and were by the Grievance Committees presented to the officials of the Wabash Railway, and that they were unable to settle the same, and were referred to the joint protective board.

Then follows a transcript of the records of the proceedings of the protective board at their meeting in St. Louis in November, 1902, and January, 1903, in their efforts to effect a settlement of grievances. After each of the boards of the respective organizations had attempted to adjust differences and had failed to accomplish their intentions it was agreed that they should thereafter work together jointly for the good of all the parties whom they represented.

A record was kept of all proceedings of the joint committees and boards, and the transcript of this record is filed. Letters that passed between President Ramsey and the committee having the adjustment of grievances in charge are also included in the answer.

The defendants also state that during their attempts to adjust differences with Mr. Ramsey it was said by him that he received them only as individuals, and refused to consider the grievances as being presented by representatives of their organizations. Thereupon about 1,200 of the employes executed a written authority to the defendants to represent them. When this authority was presented to President Ramsey he refused to consider it.

The defendants declare that they made every reasonable effort with the Wabash to adjust their differences. They ask that the writ of injunction be dismissed "with their reasonable costs in this behalf, most wrongfully sustained."

Affidavits of all the persons concerned in the action are presented in connection with the answer.

TRAINMEN WILL BE POLLED.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Employes Will Vote on the Question of a Strike.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9.—Important action in relation to the demands of the trainmen and conductors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad was taken to-day when officers of the National organizations of these two branches of railroad workmen sent an answer to President Hall in the shape of a letter saying that they regarded the last communication they had received from him as an entirely unequal to meet a joint committee of trainmen and conductors and that nothing now remained except to report the matter to the men represented by the committee.

Railroad men say that this report of the committee to the men will mean that the trainmen and conductors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford system will now be polled to determine whether or not there shall be a strike.

Battery Park Building Strike.

The Board of Building Trades decided yesterday to take up the dispute of the Portable Hoisting Engineers' Union, which has led to a general strike on the Battery Park Building against the George A. Fuller Company. A committee appointed to try to settle the strike reported that after a conference with the company's officials it was agreed on both sides that the settlement of the dispute should be left to the board.

RICH MAN'S SON GOES TO SEA.

Robert McFarlin's Heir Fell Out of His Hammock Six Times the First Night.

Intense love for the open sea has led James F. McFarlin, renowned football player of Cornell University and son of Robert McFarlin, retired banker and manufacturer of Webster, N. Y., to pass an examination for a petty officer's berth in the United States Navy in spite of parental opposition. He is now getting his sea legs on board the old cruiser Columbia, which for many months has been tied to the dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard as a receiving ship.

Young McFarlin, who is twenty-four years old, nearly six feet tall, and weighs 200 pounds or more, told of his first night's experience at the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association last night. He fell out of his hammock six times, he said, and in fact he would no sooner drop off to sleep than he would drop out on the deck. In the morning he got a leave of absence from the commander of the vessel and went to the Hotel St. Denis, where he engaged, on the word of the manager of the softest, downiest bed in the establishment and slept sixteen hours, which, barring the time for travel, consumed his holiday.

Mr. McFarlin admitted last night that his father was one of the richest men in his section of the State. He himself was graduated from Cornell with the class of 1900, but had declined the commercial career that his father had cut out for him, alluring though it would have seemed to most. He said he joined the navy for the experience a few years of the life would give him, and added that he believed he would accustom himself to the features of shipboard life, with the possible exception of sleeping in hammocks, within a very short time.

NEGRO'S APPEAL FAILS.

Supreme Court Decides Murderer's Indictment by White Grand Jury Was Regular.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The United States Supreme Court to-day affirmed the opinion of the Supreme Court of South Carolina in the case of John Brownfield vs. the State of South Carolina. Brownfield is a negro, who resides in South Carolina, and was convicted of murder. He alleged that he had been denied the equal protection of the law under the Constitution, because notwithstanding four-fifths of the people of the community are colored, all negroes were excluded from the Grand Jury by which he was indicted.

Justice Holmes, who delivered the opinion of the court, said there is no proof of the allegation, and therefore sustained the judgment of the State Court, which was adverse to Brownfield.

New Yorker Attacked by Muskrat.

Special to The New York Times.

PENNINGTON DEPOT, N. J., March 9.—A singular occurrence happened in this place last evening as Col. John A. Kunkle, a New York merchant and President of the Pennington Improvement Association was returning home from church here when in front of his mansion, just outside of the borough, he was suddenly attacked by a muskrat which made several angry jumps at him to bite, but Col. Kunkle managed to ward off the attacks of the animal until his umbrella blew inside out, then he hit the animal on the head with the handle and killed it.

MISS KATE HICKIE GUILTY OF PERJURY

Convicted Woman Faints When Verdict Is Rendered.

Story of Old Suit in Which an Excommunicated Priest Figured Brought Out in the Trial—The Woman a Musician and Linguist.

Miss Kate Thedford Hickie, who has figured as principal in many sensational lawsuits in the past, notably those against the Dominican Fathers, was convicted on a charge of perjury yesterday before Recorder Goff, in the Court of General Sessions. She was remanded for sentence until Friday. The maximum penalty for the offense is five years in State prison.

Miss Hickie who has been in the Tombs in default of bail for upward of four months, and is said to be in poor health, was unnerved when she heard the verdict. She fell back in a faint in the arms of her counsel, Col. Hare, and it took some time before she recovered sufficiently to be removed from the courtroom. She has relatives of wealth and standing in this city, but there was not a single one of these in the courtroom.

The convicted woman is an accomplished musician and linguist, and is somewhat of an artist as well. Her father at one time was the Secretary and closest friend of Daniel O'Connell, the Irish patriot. She received her education in a convent in Ireland, but came to this country in her early youth. Here she has earned a livelihood by giving instruction in foreign languages and music.

The woman has brought law suits of remarkable character against persons with whom she has come in contact. She has even brought suit against her own sister, the wife of a Mr. Johnson, who conducts a novelty store in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and who has been her best friend and on several occasions given her financial aid when she found herself in straitened circumstances. In many of these suits priests and dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church have figured as defendants.

Her present troubles grew out of a suit for $500, which she brought in the Eighth Municipal District Court last August against Mrs. Jennie A. Kuttengen, who conducts a boarding house at 120 West Twenty-first Street. From 1898 until 1901 she boarded with Mrs. Kuttengen, and during all that time she never paid for more than three weeks' board. In the Spring of 1901 she was given a letter containing $40 to mail to a sister of Mrs. Kuttengen, who lives in the South. The letter reached its destination, but there was no money in it. Miss Hickie was then told to leave the house, and Mrs. Kuttengen failed to recognize her when she met her in the street.

Miss Hickie then brought the civil suit. She produced a contract purporting to have been signed by the owner of the boarding house, containing an agreement to pay her the amount of $500 for services as private secretary. The document did not contain the signature of any witnesses. The suit was decided against her, and the document is declared to be a forgery. Miss Hickie having taken oath that it was genuine, the criminal proceedings followed.

On the trial, which lasted three days, it was brought out that prior to bringing the suit Miss Hickie had visited the offices of several lawyers in this city, among others that of Frank Moss, where she produced a letter purporting to have been written by Mrs. Kuttengen and asked Mr. Moss to begin suit on her behalf for libelous slander. Mr. Moss sent for Mrs. Kuttengen, and after an interview with her declined to have anything further to do with the matter.

It was under similar circumstances Miss Hickie brought a suit for libelous slander against the Rev. Father Bernard O. Logan of the Passionist Order. This suit is still on the calendar of the Supreme Court, but the lawyer who brought it has abandoned the case. Among the papers in the proceedings Miss Hickie produced a letter written on the letterheads of the Convent of St. Vincent Ferrer, 869 Lexington Avenue, to which Father Logan is attached.

Excommunicated priests have figured in a more or less direct manner in each of these litigations. The Father Logan letter was alleged to have been written to a Mme. Beaumont, in Paris, who is said to be the wife of an ex-priest. It was introduced in evidence by Assistant District Attorney Garvan.

Francis Dent, who was mentioned in the letter, is an excommunicated monk who was expelled from the Society of Friars of Maria, Order of St. Frances, in September, 1886. He brought suit in the Brooklyn courts for reinstatement, at which many eminent church dignitaries appeared as witnesses. Suddenly the proceedings were brought to a standstill by the introduction by Dent, who conducted his own case, of a "papal rescript" ordering the reinstatement of Dent. This was later declared to be a forgery. Dent was indicted for perjury in this case, after the indictment was dismissed and the proceedings came to a sudden standstill.

In his summing up for the prosecution Assistant District Attorney Garvan referred to similar suits which had been brought by the fiendish woman against the Rev. Father Innis and Hartigan, Father Logan's predecessors at the convent. About the time these suits were brought mysterious letters written on the letterheads of the convent were picked up in street cars and on sidewalks, and some coincidence these letters always were found by some member of the Roman Catholic priesthood.

One of them fell into the hands of the late Archbishop Corrigan. On the strength of this letter, which purported to come from a well-known priest, was addressed to a prominent woman of the stage, and was of a compromising nature, the Archbishop went to the convent and ordered an investigation. The prelate is said to have been astounded when he was confronted there with similar letters written on the letterhead of his See and of a similar tendency. All these are believed to have been the work of a clique of excommunicated priests who had a real or fancied grievance and used a skillful and pliable tool in their effort to wreak vengeance.

Miss Hickie more recently brought suit against the estate of Colombini, the Italian sculptor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, for whom she claimed to have posed as a model.

Considerable pressure was brought to bear on the District Attorney's office to have the present proceedings stopped by the wealthy relatives of the convicted woman, who declared themselves willing to have her sent to a convent in Porto Rico or Ireland in case the charges were dropped.

BIG LAND GRANTS VOID.

Federal Judge Decides Against the Holders of Patents to Large Tracts in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 9.—Judge Cochran in the Federal Court to-day rendered an opinion in the case of Lockard against the Asher Lumber Company of Clarke County. It involves the famous Lockard patent of 1873 for 42,400 acres of land in Harlan County.

Judge Cochran holds that the statute of Kentucky of 1852 providing that a patent for a larger tract than 200 acres should not be issued was in effect and invalidated the Lockard patent.

The decision nullifies every patent for more than 200 acres issued since 1852. It will have a sweeping effect in Eastern Kentucky, where large tracts of land are held by many companies and persons. The Kentucky Court of Appeals has heretofore upheld these patents.

TRAIN SEVERS BOY'S LEG.

Charles Hawley of This City Hurt Boarding a Train at Hancock, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 9.—Charles Hawley, aged seventeen years, a New York lad, attempted to board an Erie freight train at Hancock this morning, when he missed his footing and fell under the wheels. His right leg was severed and he was otherwise injured.

Before the accident Hawley told a companion that he was going to Jersey City, and since then he informed the Erie authorities that his parents reside at 220 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, New York. The lad's leg was amputated and his father notified.

CITY RESENTS A MURDER

Waterbury Citizens Unite to Avenge Policeman Mendelssohn.

Merchants Decide to Patronize the Railway and Defy Boycotts—No Clue Yet to the Murderers.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 9.—That the murder of Policeman Paul Mendelssohn by masked men who attacked a car on the North Main Street line of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company last night has aroused the people of Waterbury there can be no doubt. Several meetings were held this evening because of recent acts of violence, particularly the murder.

The total amount of money offered from several sources as a reward for the arrest and conviction of the parties concerned in the murder to-night aggregates $4,400, and the State officials have been requested by the Board of Aldermen to offer a reward of $3,000. The strikers will offer a reward to-morrow.

Business and professional men not connected with the Business Men's Association met, and the entire evening was devoted to a discussion of the strike. Men who were present offered a purse of $3,000 for the apprehension of the assassin of Policeman Mendelssohn. One thousand dollars was also collected for the widow and children of the dead policeman.

The question of patronizing the trolley cars brought out a prolonged discussion. This question has been agitating the business men of Waterbury since the strike began, and a majority of them have refrained from riding on the cars manned by non-union men, because, they say, their business would be ruined by a consequent boycott. At the meeting, however, they voted to stand together and patronize the trolley cars hereafter.

The Board of Public Safety and the Board of Aldermen held meetings to-night, and the former recommended to the latter that a reward of $200 be offered for the apprehension of the assassin of Policeman Mendelssohn. It is also recommended that the State Attorney be petitioned to offer a reward of $3,000 for the same purpose. Both recommendations were unanimously adopted by the Aldermen.

Magnolia Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and Nosahogan Lodge, I. O. O. F., have each offered a reward of $500. The railway company has offered a reward of $200.

The police authorities are still hard at work upon the murder case, but the isolated spot in which the crime was committed and the delay in giving the alarm make the case a particularly difficult one. There have been no arrests as yet.

So far as known the detectives have not found any clue to the murderers, and citizens fear the identity of these men may be concealed as completely as was that of the party which attacked a car on the Waterville line about two weeks ago. In that the attacks in the two cases are so similar as to justify the belief that they were committed by the same band. In each instance the assailants were masked and jumped from ambush upon the non-union men when the car had been stopped in a lonely place.

Deputy Coroner Chambers has been here this afternoon and began the official investigation of the affair. George Webberndorfer, the conductor, and J. W. Chambers, the motorman, told of the attack. The evidence of several strike breakers and men employed by the railway company refused to make public any part of the proceedings.

Webberndorfer and Chambers, both of whom were wounded in the attack upon their car, passed the night at the car barn of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company.

STOWAWAYS DREW KNIVES.

Capt. Cusolich of the Margherita Turned Them Over to the Native Police at Algiers.

The Austrian steamship Margherita, which arrived yesterday, reports that on the way over she had a lot of trouble with eighteen murderously inclined stowaways. Capt. Cusolich, a rather youthful-looking skipper, is the commander of the Austrian craft, and he knows how to handle turbulent stowaways.

"At Venice, Trieste, Palermo, Messina, and practically all the Mediterranean ports," said Capt. Cusolich yesterday, "the police have to keep a close watch on all the big transatlantic ships to prevent stowaways from sneaking on board. All of these people seem crazy to come to the United States, and as they have not the necessary passage money they try to come as stowaways.

"I left Messina on the 11th of last month, after replenishing my coal bunkers. Three o'clock on the fourth day out four grimy-looking individuals came crawling out of the forehatch. All had knives, and they threatened the sailors if they were molested. My boys are not cowards, though, and it did not take long for them to subdue the lot and put them where they could do no harm. That same day, about an hour later, fourteen other suspicious characters showed up on deck and they were given the same medicine as their predecessors. When we touched at Algiers we turned the entire lot over to the native police, and that ended the affair so far as the Margherita is concerned."

TRUST COMPANY IN ORANGE.

Relation of New Institution to Orange National Bank Undecided.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., March 9.—Formal organization has been effected by the Citizens' Trust Company of Orange, which has an authorized capital of $100,000. These Directors have been elected: E. T. Perine, Controller of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company; Charles M. Decker, John N. Lindsley, J. Warren Smith, Simeon H. Rollinson, George Spottiswoode, John D. Everitt, Oscar L. Gubelman, and William Read Howe. The Directors have chosen Mr. Decker as President, Messrs. Spottiswoode and Everitt as Vice Presidents, and Mr. Smith as Secretary and Treasurer. The officers and Directors are the same as those for the Orange National Bank.

It is understood that the United States Mortgage and Trust Company has not as yet decided whether to put the Orange National Bank into liquidation and have the Citizens' Trust Company take over its business or to continue the National bank and open separate offices for the trust company.

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MISSOURI PACIFIC REPORT.

Will Be Presented at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders at St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad will be held to-morrow, when President George J. Gould's report will be presented. The report offers these figures on the system's finances:

	Miles.
Actual mileage operated	5,048.56
Average during year	5,013.46
Results of the operation for 1902—	
Gross earnings	$37,495,087.02
Operating expenses	25,043,190.81
Net earnings	12,452,896.81
Less taxes	1,123,373.90
Sundry charges	250,967.97
	1,894,341.87
Net earnings after deducting taxes, &c	10,768,134.94
Interest, investments, &c	1,154,738
Net income	13,190,294.30
Interest on bonds and rentals	8,645,672.09
Surplus of income for the year	5,544,622.23

From this surplus dividends were declared amounting to $3,855,110, leaving the net surplus $2,689,512.22.

Out of this surplus the following appropriations have been made:

For additional property acquired and improvements	$1,815,871.35
For improvement funds to pay in part for improvements to road and equipment planned for 1903	1,000,000.00

Since Jan. 1 the net income has been further increased by $1,113,800, being 5 per cent. interest on the Texas and Pacific second mortgage bonds owned by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, and this amount, although applicable to the business of 1902, will be taken into the income account for 1903.

Interest, dividends from investments, and income from sources other than operation amounted to $2,422,136.85, or 38.4 per cent. of the amount required to pay interest on bonds and rental charges, so that only 11.8 per cent. of the gross earnings from operation, or 37.4 per cent. of the net operating income, was called upon to meet the fixed interest and rental charges of the system. The gross earnings per operated mile were $6,679. The net operating income per mile was $2,018.

The amount called upon to meet fixed interest and rental charges (after applying other income) amounted to $702 per mile.

Regular semi-annual 3 per cent. bonds aggregating 5 per cent. on the capital stock have been paid during the year.

The President in the course of his report says:

"The policy of making liberal expenditures upon the property from the surplus of income over the amount required to pay 5 per cent. dividends upon the capital stock has been continued during the year, resulting in a practical rebuilding of large portions of the system, especially the main lines of the Iron Mountain and that portion of the Missouri Pacific system between Gaswtomie and Deering Junction and between Lake City and Boonville.

"The appropriations have been made after careful study of the conditions, with a view of producing the largest net income, either by means of reduced cost of transportation or furnishing additional facilities for handling an increased volume of traffic.

"During the last year the large amount of reconstruction work and the excessively cold weather during much of the Winter occasioned serious obstructions to and congestion of traffic, which, together with a disastrous fire in 1901 depriving the Iron Mountain Road of the use of the main shops at Baring Cross during a considerable portion of the year 1902, as well as other adverse condition which were encountered, militated against economical operation.

"Increased cost of transportation during the progress of reconstruction work planned to secure efficiency of operation, is an incident which must be expected before the full gain economies become effective. A large amount of improvement work will be finished during 1903. A complete extensive modern shop plant is in operation at Baring Cross.

"The average train load during the year 1902 increased 25.8 tons per train over the year 1901."

BURGLAR CHASE OVER ROOFS TO FIFTH AVENUE.

Mysterious Happenings in the Block in Thirty-eighth Street and Man and Bundles Disappear.

Dr. Francis W. Murray of 32 West Thirty-ninth Street just before midnight last night telephoned from his home to the West Thirtieth Street police. He said:

"I'm looking out of my window at a burglar in a window of 35 West Thirty-eighth Street. He's handing out bundles on a ten-foot pole to a man on the roof of No. 33. You'd better send men around there."

Detectives Brundage and Callen ran around, Callen to Thirty-eighth Street and Brundage to the doctor's house. The doctor had the door open for him and he called out:

"They're on the roof. Come on up with me."

Brundage followed to the roof of the doctor's home. They saw a light in a room of the third floor, rear, of the house at 35 West Thirty-eighth Street. A man was there.

"Wait a minute," said Brundage, disappearing down the scuttle.

He ran down to the telephone, called up his station, and asked for help.

Detectives McKay and Sheibles went up on the run. Callen had been trying to get in, but could not. They found that Dr. Peter Callan and Dr. Tantum occupied the first floor, and a family, now in the country, have the second and third floors. A watchman was admitted to the house, but he said no one was there. McKay decided to go through No. 37 to try to catch some one.

Meantime Dr. Murray told Brundage that he had seen the man in the window above three bundles, one at a time with a ten-foot pole out of the window to a man on the roof of No. 33. While Brundage and the doctor were watching McKay came up through the scuttle of No. 37. He had his revolver drawn, and he spied the man who had had the bundles.

He moved easily toward him, but the man had already seen him, and he moved toward Fifth Avenue. He did not move easily, and his steps were heard by everyone under every roof he stepped on. They awoke, and by the time the burglar and McKay were half way up the block the whole neighborhood was aroused.

McKay chased his man nearly to Fifth Avenue, when the man mysteriously disappeared, and McKay could not get a trace of him. Nearly every scuttle was occupied by a man who wanted to find out all about it, and the scuttles not so occupied were fitted over with locked covers.

McKay had to give it up, and he went back to find the bundles, but they, too, had disappeared.

Then the crowd of detectives entered 35 West Thirty-eighth Street. The doctors do not occupy their offices at night. The detectives went to the third floor, where the man and the light were, but it was all dark then. They called out, but the burglar did not answer. The doors were locked, and none of the detectives felt like breaking in. The watchman had the key, but had the keys, and he could not get in.

"Well, we'll come around in the morning and see if anything has been stolen," said the detectives, and they went away.

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BRITISH-RUSSIAN HARMONY

Amicable Understanding in Persia and Elsewhere Hinted At.

Significant Reply by Under Foreign Secretary Cranborne to a Question in Parliament.

LONDON, March 10.—Supporters of a friendly understanding between Russia and Great Britain regarding countries where their interests clash are much interested in what is regarded as being a significant statement made by the Under Foreign Secretary, Lord Cranborne, in the House of Commons yesterday.

Replying to a question, the Secretary declared the Government was of the opinion that it was most desirable that there should be an amicable understanding between Great Britain and Russia on the subject of their respective interests in Persia and elsewhere, and, he added, a question concerning those interests had lately been discussed by the two Governments.

Apparently Lord Cranborne's reply to the question regarding British and Russian interests in the House of Commons yesterday has given more satisfaction than his last previous utterance on the same subject. On Feb. 18 J. L. Walton quoted statistics in the House showing the rapid dwindling of British trade in Persia, and Lord Cranborne, in reply, asserted that, so far as he was aware, there had not been much alteration in the position since he spoke on it last year.

The attitude exhibited by Lord Cranborne was severely criticised in the London press, even the papers which usually support the Government demanding that something more explicit be forthcoming in regard to the question. One of the chief British items trading with Persia, in a letter printed Feb. 26, showed that the new Russo-Persian tariff was cleverly designed to tax British goods and to encourage Russian trade with Persia.

In an editorial article the same day The Times said: "There is no desire in any quarter to assume an aggressive attitude toward Russia either in the Middle East or in the Far East. The public would be quite satisfied with the policy embodied in Lord Cranborne's declarations of last year if they could obtain satisfactory evidence that it was being prosecuted with energy and firmness. But they do not want to see the pitiful story which they have witnessed in China repeated in South Persia, and they are not at all sure that the Government have wakened up to the ominous resemblance between the actual situation in Persia and the situation in China before the series of events began which has left Russia, all diplomatic fictions notwithstanding, the actual mistress of a large and valuable part of the Chinese Empire."

THE POPE'S CONDITION.

It Is Uncertain at Present Whether His Prostration Is a Sign of Progressive Weakness.

PARIS, March 9.—A dispatch from Rome says a correspondent has obtained an interview with a prelate attached to the Vatican, showing the real state of the Pope's health.

"The reception of 5,000 pilgrims yesterday did not fatigue the Pontiff seriously," the correspondent asserts. "In fact, the audiences and recent solemnities seem to have had the effect of stimulating the vital forces of the old man. His chief sources of fatigue have been the giving of long private audiences and serious work with the Cardinals and officials of the Vatican.

"The only thing apparently the matter with the Pope is a rather stubborn cold, which cannot be expected to be entirely cured before a fortnight. It is only then that Dr. Lapponi can form an opinion as to whether the Pope's present prostration is accidental or a step in progressive weakness, the result of which may be fatal.

"Although it has been denied, the symptom which has been causing Dr. Lapponi the greatest anxiety recently is a slight disorder of the digestive and intestinal functions. For the present the catarrh with which the Pope has been suffering is slowly but continuously disappearing."

ROME, March 9.—The Pope this morning received Cardinal Perraud, Bishop of Autun, France, in audience, thus contradicting the alarming rumors which had again been circulated regarding his Holiness's health.

His Holiness said to Cardinal Perraud that he hoped the relations between France and the Holy See would continue to improve, for they were not so bad as the enemies of the Church wished.

The Pope in the course of the afternoon received in separate audiences five Cardinals who are leaving Rome, now that the Jubilee celebrations are over. He will receive to-morrow a delegation of British Catholics, headed by the Duke of Norfolk.

SIAMESE POST FOR AMERICAN.

Position of Legal Adviser to the King Offered to Prof. Strobel of the Harvard Law School.

BOSTON, March 9.—It is stated on excellent authority that one, and possibly two, professors of the Harvard Law School have been selected for important positions in the Court of Siam. One of the positions is that of legal adviser to the King, a place of great influence and responsibility, as the action of Siam in international questions will depend largely upon the advice of the holder of this office.

The man named for the position is Prof. Edward Henry Strobel, Bemis Professor of International Law. The name of the other man cannot as yet be announced. Final action in regard to Prof. Strobel is yet pending owing to certain diplomatic complications. If Prof. Strobel accepts the place, he will not sever his connection with the Harvard Law School, but will go to Siam on leave of absence.

Prof. Strobel has had much experience in diplomatic affairs. He is a Southerner by birth and a Northern man by education. In 1885 he was appointed Secretary of the United States Legation at Madrid, and held that office until March, 1890. In 1894 and 1895 he did some special business for the Government in Morocco. In 1898 Mr. Strobel was appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State. This position he held for a year, when he resigned to accept an appointment as Minister to Ecuador. After serving there for eight months he became Minister to Chile. He resigned this post in 1897, and was appointed arbitrator in the Prevaut claim between France and Chile. In 1900 he was appointed counsel for Chile before the United States and Chilean Claims Commission at Washington. His appointment as a professor at the Harvard Law School was made in 1898.

BRITISH NAVY ESTIMATES.

Increase of $16,010,000 Over Last Year—Ten Submarines to be Built—A South Atlantic Squadron.

LONDON, March 10.—The navy estimates for 1903-1904, issued last evening, provide for an expenditure of $179,184,265, an increase of $16,010,000 over last year, of which amount $11,180,000 will be devoted to shipbuilding and repairs. The maintenance estimates provide for 127,100 officers and men, an increase of 4,600 officers and men. The total expenditure for shipbuilding, repairs and maintenance is $30,103,000.

The new construction programme includes three battleships, four armored cruisers, three protected cruisers, (to be used as scouts,) fifteen torpedo boat destroyers, ten submarine torpedo boats, two coast-guard cruisers, a river gunboat, and an Admiralty yacht.

In an explanatory statement which accompanies the estimates the Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, says the work in all departments is making satisfactory progress, and gives details of a number of changes tending toward the decentralization and improvement of naval work.

The formation of a new squadron, to be known as the South Atlantic Squadron, is announced. It will serve on the west coast of Africa, and along the southeast coast of America, with bases at Gibraltar and Sierra Leone. Particulars are given in the statement of a plan by which medals and bounses will be given to enlisted men as a reward for proficiency.

It is stated that the trials of oil fuel on British warships have been increasingly satisfactory.

Czar's and Kaiser's Visits to Rome.

ROME, March 9.—The Tribuna announces that the German Emperor will visit this city next May and that the Czar is coming in November.

HUMBERT CASE DEVELOPMENTS

"Revelation" of the Government's Complicity Received with Incredulity in Paris.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 10.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the latest developments of the inquiry into the Humbert frauds are Mme. Humbert's charge against the French Government of knowing her place of concealment and leaving her unmolested owing to fear of her revelations, and the release of Mme. Humbert's sister, Mlle. Maria D'Aurignac, owing to medical evidence that she was an unconscious instrument in the hands of others.

The correspondent says the position of the jury is thus considerably facilitated, as the general public has been disposed to regard Mlle. D'Aurignac as a victim rather than an accomplice.

The effect of the alleged revelation of the Government's complicity, into which Mme. Humbert introduced the name of the French Ambassador at Madrid, must have grievously disappointed her, says the correspondent. The "revelation" has been received with indifference and general incredulity.

FIGHT BY DUTCH LABOR PARTY.

Government's Bills Providing for the Punishment of Railway Strikers Are Being Bitterly Opposed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 10.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that the Dutch Railway Servants' Syndicate, supported by the entire Labor Party, is determined to resist the Government's intention to constitute the act of joining a strike by any public servant a punishable offense.

Public meetings of protest continue to be held throughout the country.

On Feb. 20 Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch Premier, introduced in the Second Chamber of the States General three important bills dealing with questions arising out of the recent railway strike.

The first of these measures authorizes the formation of a railway brigade, whose duty it will be to maintain regular traffic in the event of strikes.

The second bill provides for the protection of all employes who may be willing to work, and for the punishment of those who absent themselves.

Under the third measure a committee is to be nominated to examine into the conditions of labor of the railway employes, and to fix regulations by which their interests will be protected under the guarantee of the State.

As it is declared that these measures mean protection for the "scabs," and as they provide for the punishment of railroad strikers, they are being bitterly opposed by the Dutch Labor Party. It threatens to declare a general strike, to last until the bills are withdrawn.

Under the provisions of the measures ordinary strikers may be punished with a maximum of six months' imprisonment, while the leaders or persons conspiring to bring about a strike may be sent to jail for four years.

RIOT AT IRISH LEAGUE MEETING.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 10.—A meeting of the United Irish League near Templemore, says a telegram from Dublin to The Times, ended in a rather serious riot. The meeting was held near the house of a farmer who has been severely boycotted, his offense being that he is a large holder of grazing lands. The police were obliged to charge with drawn batons. The crowd stubbornly resisted. Two officers and several policemen were injured.

SALE OF ZOLA COLLECTION.

Begun in Paris Yesterday—No Articles of Great Value in the First Day's Auction.

PARIS, March 9.—The sale of the library, pictures, and miscellaneous art objects which belonged to the late Emile Zola began to-day, but attracted few persons beyond the habitues at such sales, almost the only notable men present being Joseph Reinach and Max Nordau. This circumstance may be accounted for by the absence from to-day's list of any articles possessing great interest or value. The lots offered comprised a number of books of which the sole interest consisted in the autographs of the authors, most of them being presentation copies.

The total sum netted at to-day's sale was $7,758. Among the works which brought the best prices were:

"Les Questions Sociales," by ex-Premier Waldeck-Rousseau, with a dedication by the author testifying to his admiration for M. Zola, $28; three stories by Gustave Flaubert, inscribed "To Zola; a good fellow with talent," $28; "L'Affaire Coriniquebille," by Anatole France, inscribed "To Zola, from his admirer," $46; "La Comédie Parisienne," by Forain, $41, and "La Maison Tellier," by Guy de Maupassant, $35.

The sale will be continued to-morrow, when more valuable books, together with pictures, will be offered.

VACANCY IN FRENCH ACADEMY.

Ex-Premier Waldeck-Rousseau May Succeed the Late Prof. Paris.

PARIS, March 9.—The funeral of Prof. Gaston Paris, which took place to-day, has brought forth the mention of a number of personages as possible successors to his seat in the Academy.

The most prominent name mentioned is that of ex-Premier Waldeck-Rousseau, whose friends, it is asserted, are already actively pushing his candidacy.

MRS. C. L. FAIR'S FURS.

Custodian of Them in France Pays $950 to Cover Alleged Substitution.

PARIS, March 9.—Following the recent inquiry of United States Consul General Gowdy into the alleged substitution of cheap furs for the valuable furs which belonged to the late Mrs. Charles L. Fair, the legal representative of the estate to-day made a final adjustment of the matter, receiving from the former custodian of the furs $950, which was the amount at which the original Russian sable cloak and muff were appraised. The other cloak and muff, which had been returned from San Francisco, were turned over to the custodian of the original garments.

The settlement was arrived at without reflection on the custodian, and was due to his desire to make good any loss, through inadvertence or otherwise, occurring while the furs were in his charge.

VESUVIUS AGAIN IN ERUPTION.

NAPLES, March 9.—Vesuvius has again become active.

The volcano is throwing up ashes and explosive incandescent globes, presenting an imposing spectacle.

Prince Henry Advises Automobilists.

BERLIN, March 9.—At the dinner of the automobilists given at the Kaiserhof last evening Prince Henry of Prussia made a speech in which he referred to the unpopularity of automobilists. He said this was partly due to the envy of people who were unable to buy such costly vehicles, and partly on account of the conduct of the automobilists themselves. The Prince said: "Gentlemen, have a placard fastened on your automobiles with the inscription: 'Love Thy Neighbor as Thyself,' and above all act in accordance therewith when on one of the public highways."

Erie.

Best route of Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and the West. Best dining and cafe car service; perfect equipment. Picturesque scenery. —Adv.

GERMAN DESIGNS IN HOLLAND.

One Alleged Reason Why the Germans Are Hostile to The Hague Tribunal.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 10.—In referring to the Dutch strikes and to the German interest thereid and in Holland generally, the Paris correspondent of The Times quotes "a well-informed and impartial friend" on the subject of Germany's hostility to The Hague Tribunal.

This observer says that, apart from the natural Prussian antipathy to a tribunal claiming authority in international matters superior to that of Emperor William, Germany is anxious not to strengthen an institution whose authority and prestige might prove an obstacle in the way of Germany's general foreign policy.

For instance, it is declared, if Queen Wilhelmina died childless the influence of a strong tribunal at The Hague would probably secure the neutralization of Holland, not under a German princeling, but in the form of a Dutch Republic under a guarantee similar to that enjoyed by Switzerland.

GERMAN ARMY CRITICISED.

Debate in the Reichstag—Reflections on the Kaiser's Military Skill Forbidden by the Speaker.

BERLIN, March 9.—In the course of the debate on the military budget in the Reichstag to-day Herr Kunert, Socialist, attempted to criticise the Emperor's military skill in leading the recent manoeuvres. Speaker von Ballestrem ruled that such criticisms were inadmissible. Herr Kunert retorted:

"I infer from your ruling that we can mention God here, but not William II."

Count von Ballestrem had to call Herr Kunert to order three times before the latter desisted in his remarks.

Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, said the higher classes of society were in a state of permanent conspiracy against the law and religion, so far as dueling was concerned. He complained of the invariable pardoning of army duellists before their terms of imprisonment had been completed.

Turning to the ill-treatment of soldiers Herr Bebel said it was common for old Sergeants to boast of their ingenuity in abusing young privates. Most of the extreme instances were those of weak-minded young fellows, sometimes bordering on idiocy, who ought not to be in the service and who would not be there if militarism did not bias the minds of the medical officers.

The Socialist leader then spoke on the unfavorable criticisms of the "Kaiser manoeuvres" in the French and English press, as well as by high German military writers.

War Minister von Gossler, in replying, said that in the year 1902 no duel had occurred between officers on the active list. Duellists, he continued, were pardoned only on the recommendation of the highest court. The sharp measures adopted in the case of Lieut. Hildebrandt (who killed Lieut. Blaskowitz in a duel in November 1901, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and was pardoned by Emperor William after serving seven months of his sentence) left no doubt as to the attitude of the Emperor. The Minister added:

"The Kaiser manoeuvres show that our troops are quite pre-eminent. When Herr Bebel refers to unfavorable foreign criticisms we reply that we do not except foreign applause for our manoeuvres."

Herr Tiedemann, Conservative, said that duelling was unavoidable in some cases, however much it might be punished, and he would regret to see the day when this view disappeared among the people.

The Conservative member von Oldenburg expressed his delight that the Emperor pardoned Lieut. Hildebrandt, because that action proved that neither the press nor so-called public opinion has the slightest influence on his Majesty's decisions." It would, said Herr von Oldenburg, be a most tragic thing if the view of honor obtaining among German officers were to change, and without dueling the esprit de corps would suffer.

The War Minister's salary was then voted.

KAISER RECEIVES MR. FRANCIS.

Tells Him Expositions Do as Much for International Friendship as Years of Diplomacy.

BERLIN, March 9.—Emperor William received President Francis of the St. Louis Exposition in audience at noon to-day.

His Majesty treated Mr. Francis with great distinction. He received him privately, not even Ambassador Tower, who arranged for the interview, nor any member of the imperial household being present. The Emperor asked many questions about the Exposition, and was specially interested in the International Congress of Arts and Sciences, for which papers are being prepared by eminent persons all over the world, who will attend the Congress at the expense of the Exposition. His Majesty remarked that expositions did as much for the interests of a better understanding between one country and another as years of diplomacy.

The conversation embraced many subjects and had lasted fifty minutes when the Emperor rose to go. Some allusion having been made to his Majesty's letter on the Bible, and to Houston Stewart Chamberlain's work on "The Foundations of Nineteenth Century Civilization," the Emperor sent for a copy of Mr. Chamberlain's work, wrote his name on a fly-leaf, and presented the book to Mr. Francis.

Considerable astonishment is expressed at the length of Mr. Francis's interview with the Emperor, as such audiences rarely last more than a few minutes. The long conversation is attributed to the continuance of the Emperor's special interest in United States affairs and in what President Francis had to tell him; but what some of the Ministers wonder at more than anything else is Mr. Francis's request that he should be received to-day. It is not remembered that any other person ever asked for an audience and named the time for it.

Baron von Richthofen, representing Emperor William, gave a dinner in honor of Mr. Francis at the Foreign Ministry to-night. The guests included United States Ambassador Tower and nearly all the members of the Cabinet.

Mr. Francis left the dinner in time to catch the train which left at 11 P. M. for Brussels. He intends to embark on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York, at Cherbourg, instead of at Bremen.

The effect of President Francis's visit here has been to stimulate German interest in the St. Louis Exposition, especially among those who always look to the Emperor to take the initiative.

Americans Presented to King Edward.

LONDON, March 9.—King Edward held a levee in the Throne Room of Buckingham Palace to-day. It was well attended. Among those present were Smith E. Lane and Sydney Appleton of New York and United States Consul General Evans. They were presented by Ambassador Choate. Lord Kinnaird presented Lord Fairfax of New York.

SAILOR'S WIFE DIES IN CABIN.

Playing the piano in the cabin of the vessel at a celebration over the safe return of her husband from a long voyage on Sunday night, Mrs. Sarah F. Tooker, fifty-six years old, wife of an officer of the ship John McDermott, died suddenly.

The McDermott arrived off Twenty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Mrs. Tooker, with her daughter and several other relatives, went to the ship from her home at Port Jefferson to meet her husband, and that evening there was a merry party in the cabin. While playing a favorite air on the piano, Mrs. Tooker fell from the stool. An ambulance surgeon was called from the Seney Hospital, but she died before he could reach the ship.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GREEN BAY, Wis., March 9.—The Delaporta clothing store was badly damaged by fire to-day. The loss was $50,000.

HELENA, Mon., March 9.—The Northern Pacific warehouse and several cars containing freight were burned here yesterday. The loss was $60,000.

BRYAN'S SLAP AT HILL

Talk on the Democratic Ticket for 1904.

Nebraska Man Says ex-Senator Tosses a Penny to See Whether the Nominee Will Be Hill or Parker.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 9.—Col. W. J. Bryan was in this city to-day. He told of his recent visit to New York, and said that the people in that State knew less about politics than they do in the West.

"They asked me about Judge Parker," he said, "and I told them I could say nothing until I knew his attitude on public questions. They answered that he was a Judge, and it wouldn't be proper for him to discuss political topics."

"What do you think Hill intends to do?"

"Well, I think Mr. Hill is tossing a penny to see whether he or Judge Parker will run. The trouble with the plan is that Hill has an old penny that he has tossed so often that he doesn't know which side is head and which is tail."

"What have you to say regarding the record of Congress?"

"What Congress has done is easily ascertained. Find out how much there was in the Treasury before the session began and find out how much there is now. The wonder is that they didn't take it all."

Mr. Bryan declined to discuss the probable issues and candidates in the next National campaign, but when asked to make a general statement as to the situation he said:

"Political success depends upon two things—opportunity and preparation to take advantage of it. A political party must have its principles, and it must advocate those policies it believes best for the people, and then trust to events to vindicate the wisdom of its course.

"I believe that the Democratic Party has taken the people's side of the public questions discussed in 1896 and 1900, and I believe it will maintain its integrity and allow no doubt to arise as to its fidelity to the people's cause, it will be only a question of time, and not a long time, either, before enough Republicans will be disgusted with the policy of the Republican Party to again put the Democratic Party in power.

"Such a victory when won will bring relief to the people from all the vicious policies of the Republican Party. We cannot win a victory by compromise or cowardice, and if we should win a victory by such means it would be as disastrous to the party as Mr. Cleveland's victory in 1892 proved to be."

Asked his opinion on the Wabash strike, Mr. Bryan said:

"The merits of the controversy between the company and its employes are overshadowed by the menace of the process known as government by injunction. The Democrats have long been calling attention to the danger that lurks in this abuse of the judicial power, but it seems to take several object lessons to make the people acquainted with a bad principle."

SHIPYARD TIE-UP ORDERED.

Townsend-Downey's Workers to be Called Out To-day—Sympathetic Strike for Striking Boilermakers.

A general tie-up of all the trades at the Townsend-Downey shipbuilding yards on Shooters Island was ordered last night by the Marine Trades' Council, in sympathy with the boilermakers now on strike at the yards. Action was taken at a special meeting of the Council in German Odd Fellows' Hall, St. Mark's Place. The Marine Trades' Council represents the unions of the men who work in the shipyards, and the meeting was attended by the delegates of the unions. About 2,000 men will be affected by the strike, including pattern-makers, blacksmiths and helpers, machinists, riggers, members of the Brotherhood of Painters, which is a National organization, and ship calkers.

There was a long discussion at the meeting, but the vote was almost unanimous at the close. The strike will go into effect at once, and the business agents of the unions will go early this morning to Shooters Island and issue the strike orders. The tie-up of the yards is expected to be complete an hour later.

The owners of the ship yards say that as the question of wages or hours of labor are not involved in the strike of the boilermakers, the other trades are unwilling to strike, especially as they have no grievance. Under the rules of their unions they are bound to obey a strike order or be disciplined.

The present strike of boilermakers was ordered several weeks ago by the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders against the employment of non-union men and for several other grievances. Shortly afterward the shipbuilders struck in sympathy.

Business Agent Francis J. McKay of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers said last evening that he did not intend to call out the members of the brotherhood in the other yards in sympathy with the Shooters Island strikers.

A representative of the Townsend-Downey Shipbuilding Company said that in case of a sympathetic strike they would get their work done in Philadelphia and other cities. The firm anticipated little inconvenience, he said.

SHIPBUILDERS IN SESSION.

At a special meeting of the National Metal Trades Association yesterday afternoon at 203 Broadway the demands of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders for a new wage scale to go into effect on May 1 were considered. The meeting was attended by representatives of the shipbuilding yards.

The threat to extend the strike in the yards of Townsend-Downey at Shooter's Island to the other trades was discussed, but no one would say what efforts, if any, would be made to guard against a sympathetic strike.

Wallace Downey of Townsend-Downey declined to discuss the demands after the meeting, but he said that final action on them was not taken. He would not say anything about the policy to be adopted by the owners of shipyards.

RAN AWAY FOR POLAR TRIP.

The consignment of seamen to leave here to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for Bremen on their way to Tromsoe, Norway, to join the America, which is to convey the Ziegler polar expedition to the Far North, will leave short of three men. James Cowing, Alien Montrose, and A. Beddow, all able seamen of New Bedford, Mass., were found yesterday to have run away from the revenue cutter Samuel Dexter, in order to ship for the polar expedition, and they will be detained therefore until it is established beyond question that they are entitled to leave the revenue service before the expiration of their enlistment.

The sudden discovery that these three men, who are admittedly three of the most promising sailors of the crew thus far shipped, were deserters from the revenue service caused no end of trouble to the men in charge of arranging the preliminary detail of the expedition, but William B. Champ, the private secretary of Mr. Ziegler, says that should it be found that there is the slightest irregularity in the case of the three seamen they will not be allowed to go with the expedition under any circumstances. Should their right to go be proved later, they will be shipped to Tromsoe on a later steamship.

The entire party that is to sail to-day, together with the three runaways and Capt. Coffin and Capt. E. A. Haven, went to Weber & Fields's Theatre last night as guests of Mr. Ziegler.

Mrs. Belle D. Simpson's Second Divorce.

TRENTON, N. J., March 9.—The granting of a second divorce has been recommended by the court in the case of Mrs. Belle D. Simpson against ex-Assemblyman Alexander Simpson of Jersey City. Mrs. Simpson obtained her first divorce from her husband in New York State on Sept. 15, 1900. One month later they became reconciled and were remarried. Three weeks after the second marriage they again separated. Mrs. Simpson alleged that her husband resumed his former mode of living immediately after the second wedding.

Opposition to Concerts in Schools.

The question of the use of the public schools for Sunday concerts and other Sunday entertainments was before the Presbytery at its meeting in the Chapel of Old First Church yesterday afternoon. A committee, of which Dr. D. G. Wylie was Chairman, reported that, after consulting with other religious bodies, it concurred unanimously in a protest against the use of the schools for such purposes and recommended that the schools be not used on Sunday. Col. A. F. Ketcham, Collector of the Port, was asked to present a memorial on the subject to the Board of Education.

Dr. MacCracken to be University Syndic

At a meeting of the Council of New York University yesterday afternoon a resolution was passed extending to the Society of Accountants an invitation to appoint a committee of visitors to the School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance. Prof. Joseph French Johnson, Secretary of the school, was appointed Acting Dean. A letter was received from Dr. John Henry MacCracken accepting the position of University Syndic, which was tendered to him at the January meeting. He is President of Westminster College, at Fulton, Mo., and a son of the Chancellor of the university. He will assume a part of the duties performed by his father.

Edwin Gould Settles Damage Suit.

It was announced yesterday that the suit brought against Edwin Gould and the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company by Adaline F. Atterbury of Staten Island to recover damages for the loss of her husband, John C. Atterbury, has been settled out of court for $13,500. Mr. Atterbury was in the cabin of the ferryboat Middletown on May 10 last on his way to Manhattan when that vessel and Mr. Gould's steam yacht Alicen collided in the fog. Mr. Atterbury was impaled on the bowsprit of the yacht and died almost instantly.

SOZODONT
Tooth Powder
"Good for Bad Teeth Not Bad for Good Teeth"
Gives the Teeth a Pearly Lustre
BIG BOX NEW TOP 25c.

"After breakfast walk a mile. After dinner rest awhile."

¶ Come in and select your suit, or overcoat, any time before noon and it will be sent home before dinner, if you like.

¶ Whether you entertain, be entertained or go to the theatre, your mind will be entirely at rest, if you are the wearer of "Semi-ready" finished-to-order clothes for men.

¶ Tuxedo (or dinner) and Evening Dress Suits, $35 to $55.

¶ Sack Suits, $18 to $40.

¶ Spring styles opening daily.

"SEMI-READY" WARDROBE
Broadway & Eleventh St.
A. J. KELLEY COMPANY
Controllers for New York.

Fancy
Mercerized White
Dress Cottons

This is one of the most desirable and attractive lines in our entire stock. These cottons have been mercerized in the yarn, and, therefore constant washing will not mar their beautiful silky lustre.

Attention is invited to our beautiful line of Laces and Embroideries for trimming.

The basket weaves are particularly handsome and effective for separate Blouses and entire Gowns. Most of these cottons are of a weight that will require no starching.

Price 35c. to 85c. per yd.

We suggest an early selection while the line is still complete.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR SPRING EXHIBIT OF
IMPORTED
Millinery, Costumes, Wraps, Waists
And Other Wearing Apparel for Women and Children,
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW,
March Tenth and Eleventh.

Viewed from every vantage point—novelty, character, exclusiveness; wide dissemination of style and extraordinary assortment—the display surpasses the best past of Simpson Crawford Company and establishes a new precedent for its brilliancy and rare conception of what is beautiful in art.

From the most renowned Costume Artists in the world—Paquin, Doucet, Beer, Savoye, Raudnitz, Corne and Frances, of Paris; H. Gerson, of Berlin; Russell & Allen and Viola, of London—are magnificent representations of things to wear; the loveliest that ever came from abroad to grace American womanhood.

The most renowned milliners—Mon. Lewis and Deffontaine, Mme. Georgette, Vimont, Louison, Maison Carlier, Camille Roger, Marie Hugon, Louise Pujol, Mangin-Maurice, Esther Meyer and Maison Virot—send us their finest creations—a congress such as has never before assembled in New York. The pen falters before the charm of individuality.

The exhibition speaks volumes for the store and for the creators of fashion. Decorations everywhere catch the spirit and mirror the sentiment of the season. For you to see and enjoy this superb showing, our invitation is as broad as we can make it.

New York's Finest Retail Store.
SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.
Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

Recital Hall, 2:30 to 3:30.
Marvellous Moving Pictures, depicting "A Trip to the Moon;" also the Coronation of King Edward VII.
All This Week.
(Sixth Floor.)

A Highly Important **Sale of Women's Neckwear.**

With Spring Dresses and Hats to buy, neither become complete without the proper neckdressing. And so, this highly important sale, prepared for weeks ahead, takes its place in the column of big events this opening day.

So far as styles are concerned—wideness of variety and exceptional pricing. New York has never seen its equal. It is an occasion we are proud to father—with strongest terms as to its worth.

Lace Collars.
Special values in Real Arabian Lace Collars; long cut tab fronts; appliqued on Pongee Silk; white and ecru 95

Turnovers.
Fine Parisian Lawn hand needlework Turnovers; one hundred different patterns from the finest manufacturers; all this season's shapes and designs, 48, 65, 85
And up to $3.00 each.

Collar and Cuff Sets.
Beautiful hand needlework Collar and Cuff Sets; of Butcher Linen and Persian Lawn; finest workmanship, in stitched and French knots..... 75, 95
And up to $3.25 set.

Bishop Stocks.
Butcher Linen Washable Bishop Stocks; all new; this season's shapes and combinations; tab ends; embroidered in medallion appliques; each 50, 98 and..... $1.65

Maline Bows.
Plain Maline Bows; in large variety; all colors; different shapes; each 25 and . . 39

Maline Bows.
Fancy Spotted and Figured Maline Bows; all colors and combinations; each . . . 48

Top Collars.
Beautiful Silk Top Collars; in different patterns; in every coloring; the new cherry design; flowered and figured patterns, 29, 48 and 65

Collar and Cuff Sets.
Collar and Cuff Sets, embroidered lawn with hemstitched borders; several different patterns; set 35

Taffeta Ties.
Washable White Taffeta Ties, with embroidered Top Collars, Persian colorings, hemstitched ends, in white and colors; each 48

Turnover Collars.
Venise Lace Turnover Collars, white and ecru, several different patterns; each . . . 35

Turnovers.
Swiss Embroidered Turnovers, with long embroidered Bishop taps; each. . . 48 and 75

Turnovers.
Washable Silk Butcher Linen Turnover Collars, white and colors, with Bishop tab ends; each. 48

Linen Stocks.
Embroidered Butcher Linen Stocks; in pink, blue, green, white and colored combinations; very beautifully embroidered; guaranteed perfect fitting and of exceptional value at $1.00

Ruffs and Stoles
in white, black, black-and-white combinations; each
$2.95, $3.75 and $5.50

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The Store of Public Convenience

EASY to get to, in point of location, standing, as it does, right at the hub of the spider-web wheel of Manhattan transit. Easy to shop in because of the store arrangement. Easy to find things in, because of the WANAMAKER policy of keeping in stock everything that everybody wants. Easy to make decisions because of the absolute certainty as to high quality and low price.

Today, with Spring rapidly approaching, it is easy to know what fashion suggests, in fabrics, gowns, millinery and every other need of man, woman, boy or girl; and to decide what *you* like best, of all that has been produced, because it is all here for your convenience and service—

AT WANAMAKER'S

Men's Shirts From Paris

PARIS is the home of originality; and Parisian shirts are not only distinctly different in character, but they are, this year particularly, refined and artistic, and superbly made. They distinguish the man who wears them—yet they are not expensive, as good shirts go.

Today we display the new Negligee Shirts, and they'll please particular men, that's certain. In the first place the specially woven fabrics are uncommonly handsome; then the shirtmaking is the best in the world.

Madras Shirts, $3 and $3.50.
Pongee Silk Shirts, $4.50.
White China Silk Shirts—the lightest weight shirt you ever saw—$6.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth.

Two Rare Groups of Boys' Suits

WE had five hundred sample Suits for Boys on Saturday. Still have over a hundred suits that offer choice selection. They are the designs of two of our best manufacturers.

Sailor and Russian Blouse Suits in sizes for 3 to 12 years; regularly $6 to $10; now at $4.75 a suit.

Also a lot of Double-Breasted Jacket Suits, with extra Trousers, in fancy and blue cheviots; sizes for 8 to 16 years. Value $5; at $3.75 a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Idealized Raincoats For Women

THEY have to be introduced to you as Raincoats, before you recognize them. Neither fabric nor mode of treatment suggests their original purpose—you have to wear them out in a hard rain to discover their weather-proof qualities.

The new styles are the smartest Raincoats we've ever had. They show plaitings, that range from narrow to broad, singly or in clusters, or inserted; slot seams, triple shoulder capes, and other pretty effects. Norfolk styles, with the appropriate belt, are also in evidence. Backs are chiefly half-fitted; sleeves are full, gathered in at cuffs.

The materials are black, tan, olive, blue, Oxford gray, and some good-looking mixtures and plaids.

$15, $20, $24 to $36.

Second floor, Broadway.

Satin Taffeta Ribbons

SPRING-TIME, ribbon time. And here are the Ribbons—Satin Taffeta, in popular plain colors, of excellent quality, in varying widths, and all about

One-Third Under-Price

At 18c yard—3½ in. wide; in white, cream, light blue, rose and black.
At 22c yard—4 in. wide; in white, cream, light blue, black.
At 25c yard—4½ in. wide; in white, cream, light blue, rose, black.

Tenth Street.

Two New SILKS

And Twenty-one Special Offerings

A NEW claimant has arisen for the perennial popularity of Foulard Silk—*Taffeta Rongeant*. Perhaps women will find in it the answer to the question they ask every Spring—"What's going to take the place of Foulard?" Be that as it may, here is a taffeta silk that you'd hardly recognize as such. It is a pure dye silk—hence lasting, strong and firm, yet soft and lustrous, and admirably adapted for use in the popular shirt-waist suits.

The patterns are new, too—they suggest somewhat the effects of the new mixtures in cloths for tailored suits—chiefly tiny white dots and rings on a background of cross-bars or checks, in white on navy blue, rose, brown, green, tan and violet.

The price, too, is about half what you would imagine silk of such quality would cost—**$1.25 a yard.**

The other debutante is—*Louisine Appret*—a washable dress silk of pure dye that has been made for us with greatest care, and specially prepared, before weaving, by being repeatedly boiled until all excess dye matter has been removed, leaving just the pure, bright silky fabric that reminds one of the foreign silks of half a century ago. Perfectly fast colors. Twelve styles in jasper or gun-metal effects; and twelve styles in navy blue and white; various neat pin stripes and cluster stripes. Fine quality Silks, in appearance like pure dye taffetas—**$1 a yard.**

Rotunda.

And these from the Sale of Silks:

Printed Pongee, 45c a yard
Taffeta Louisines, 45c a yard
Printed Habutai, 50c yard, worth 65c
Printed Foulards, 55c yard, worth 85c
Polka-dot Liberty Satins, 58c yard, worth 85c
Printed Liberty and Foulards, 58c yard, worth $1
Printed Satin Twills, 75c yd., worth $1 and $1.25
Broche Foulards, 85c yd., worth $1.25 and $1.50
45-inch Printed Silks, $2 yard, worth $4
Colored Taffeta, 58c yard, worth $1
Crepe de Chine, 75c yard, worth $1
Imported White Taffetas, 58c yard, worth 75c
Fancy Striped White Taffetas, 75c yard, worth $1
White Taffetas, 68c yard, worth 85c
Black Hemstitched Taffetas, 75c yard, worth $1
Black Moire Imperial, 75c yard, worth $1.50
Black Peau de Soie, 95c yard, worth $1.25
Plaid Silks, 68c yard, worth $1.25
Checked Taffetas, 65c yard, worth 85c
Checked Louisines, 75c yard, worth $1
Fancy Silks, 75c yard, worth $1.50

Rotunda and Basement.

The New DRESS SKIRTS

THIS season brings forward many new stylish features among the ready-made walking and dress skirts for women, and our collection is most broad and attractive. The materials are of serge, cloth, voiles, etamines and canvas, in marvelous variety; ranging in price from $5 to $57. Including very stylish skirts at $13.50, of voile and canvas, prettily trimmed and all silk-lined.

Specially smart skirts of black and white canvas, accordion plaited from waist; priced at $9.

Dress skirts of taffeta, peau de soie and crepe de chine, at prices from $12 to $57.

Walking skirts are of cheviot, broadcloth, tailor mixtures and mohair, handsomely tailored; a number accordion plaited. Prices, $3 to $25.

Second floor, Broadway.

Flannel Petticoats Lawn Dressing Sacques

THE Petticoats are of white flannel, made and trimmed in characteristically neat and attractive manner.

The White Lawn Dressing Sacques—about the only comfortable sort to wear soon—comprise a great variety of charming new styles. Prices on these range up to $25, for elaborately lace-trimmed garments.

Price-hints from both gatherings:

White Flannel Petticoats

$1—Yoke band, finished with deep hem.
$1.75—Fitted and yoke bands; some with hem and plaits above; others with embroidered ruffle or torchon lace edge.
$2.50—Fitted band, embroidered ruffle and scalloped edge.
$2.75—Fitted band; ruffle trimmed with torchon lace and insertion or embroidery.
Scotch Flannel Petticoats, at 85c to $2.25.

White Lawn Dressing Sacques

75c—Plain front with fine cluster plaits; bishop sleeves; finished with ruffle.
$1—Full front and back, bell sleeves, round collar of fine plaits; trimmed with embroidery and ribbon.
$1.50—Full front and back; plaited; square neck; beading with ribbon; finished with lace.
$2—Full front; plaited back with plaits from neck; collar and sleeves with embroidery beading, ribbon and lace.
$2.25—Dotted lawn; large pointed collar; three-quarter length sleeves; finished with ruffle, edged with lace.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' Spring Jackets Of Covert Cloth

COVERT CLOTH Jackets are *the* coats this season. And these jaunty, stylishly made Jackets are about the best you ever saw for their low price—

Five Dollars Each

They are fly-front, well tailored, lined with romaine. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. You'd easily judge them to be worth two dollars more.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Enlarge Your Library

THE best American libraries are those that are in American homes. First of all these, are likely to contain a few at least of the great classics, which everybody is the better for reading, and without reading which nobody is "well read."

This sale offers not only classic, but modern literature at quite stirring reductions in prices.

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Squire John.
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The Girl from Hong Kong.
A Goddess of Africa.
A Son of Mars.
A Bar Sinister.
Her Rescue From the Turks.

Ninth street aisle.

The Sale of Gold Jewelry

SUMMER jewelry has come to be a large feature in the new season's preparation, for both men and women. Summer apparel gives ample opportunity for its use, as well as making large demands for these little decorative needfuls.

With the large chances of loss during outdoor days, economies like these are to be appreciated. All are 10 kt. solid gold, in new and artistic designs.

Brooches, in Roman, rose, green, gold and enamel finishes; some plain, others set with different stones, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3.25, $3.50 and $3.75.
Scarf Pins set with pearls, opals, garnets, etc.; some plain; 50c, 75c, 85c, $1, $1.25 and $1.35.
Links in Roman; rose and bright finishes, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75, $1.85, $2 and $2.25.
Hat Pins in Roman, rose and bright finishes, some set with turquoise, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.
Cuff Pins, in Roman, rose and bright finishes, 75c, 90c, $1 and $1.25 pair.
Heart Charms, some set with pearls and turquoise, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c and $1.
Gold Lockets, Roman and bright finishes, $3.25, $3.50, $3.75, $4.25, $4.50, $4.75, $5, $5.50, $6, $6.25, $6.75, $8, $11.
Gold Thimbles, $2.
Gold Fobs, with seals, $3.50, $4, $4.50. Without seals, $2.50, $3, $3.75, $4.25, $4.50, $4.75 and $5.
Neck Chains, 85c, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3.25, $3.75 and $4.
Neck Chains and Pendants, $2.50.
Lorgnette Chains, $4.50, $5.75, $7 and $8.
Women's Single-stone Diamond Rings, $3, $4.50, $5, $5.25, $6 and $7.
Women's Fancy Stone Cluster Rings, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.50 and $3.75.
Women's Fancy Stone Rings, with 1, 2, 3 and 5 stones, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.75.
Men's Rings set with genuine garnets and amethysts and imitation rubies, emeralds and turquoise, $3, $3.50, $3.75, $4.25, $4.50, $5.50 and $5.75.
Signet Rings for men and women, $2.25, $3.50, $3.75, $4.25, $5, $6.25 and $7.50.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

FANS—A Few Hints

OUR collection of party fans is chosen with excellent judgment, and is notable for the variety of charming designs. Do you intend giving a fan as an Easter present, or need one yourself, perhaps, for post-Lenten gaieties? Then these hints may prove interesting:

At 50c—White Silk Fans; spangled or with lace decoration, or delicate palatings.
At $1—A large assortment of spangled lace or painted Fans with carved bone sticks. Others, more elaborately decorated, at $2, $3, $4.50, $6 to $10.
White Gauze Fans, with pearl sticks, at $5.50, $6.50 and $10.50.
Black Gauze Fans, with steel spangles, at $1, $2, $4.50, $6.50 and $7.75.

Broadway.

Favors for St. Patrick's

IF *"Erin go bragh"* is to be your watchword on the 17th, and you're seeking local color, it's here in abundance, among these favors and table decorations.

Note the "harp that once," and close by that vivid product of the "ould sod"—the shamrock. The dhudeen, the shillelagh and the high hat—all somewhat suggestive of Donnybrook, are in evidence. And green—green—green, everywhere. Details:

Shamrock Ice Cases, 10c each.
Shamrock Boxes, with pipe, 15c and 20c; with high hat, 20c and 25c each.
Green Satin Boxes, 20c each.
Tally and Dinner Cards, with hat and pipe, 15c each.
Hand-painted Tally and Dinner Cards, $1.50 dozen.
High Hats, with pipe, 15c each.
Green Silk Flags, 50c and 75c dozen.
Green Jack Horner Pies, 12 strings, $3.
Green Shamrock Pies, 12 strings, $6.
Small Silk Shamrocks, 12c dozen.
Mottoes, for St. Patrick's Day, $1.25 dozen.
Candy Shamrocks and Pipes, 25c lb.

Basement.

Rich Upholsteries Reduced

For Furniture Coverings and Hangings

SPRING arrivals are crowding the rich fabrics we gathered for our winter's business, so, although but slightly their seniors, the earlier comers must yield to the Spring upstarts.

To do that quickly and efficiently, down come prices on a number of handsome patterns of Striped Jutes, Moquettes, Cotton Tapestries and Armures, Figured Velours and Silk Tapestries, Damasks and Armures. Forty-one hundred yards, all told, and today all

Reduced a Quarter to Half

below former prices.

These fabrics are superbly adapted for re-covering the furniture that shows the marks of another winter's wear, or for rich hangings and draperies. And the possibilities of choice are very broad:

Striped Jutes at $1 yard, instead of $1.35.
Moquettes at $2.50 yard, instead of $3.
Cotton Tapestries at 75c, 89c, $1, $1.13, to $2 yard, instead of 95c, $1.35, $2, $2.25, to $2.75.
Cotton Armures at 90c yard, instead of $1.25.
Figured Velours at $2.25, $3, $3.38 yard, instead of $3.50, $5.50, $6.75.
Silk Tapestries at $1.88, $2.13, $3.25, $5.75 yard, instead of $2.65, $4.25, $6.50, $6.75.
Silk Damasks at $1.50, $1.90, $2.25, $2.75 to $5 yard, instead of $2, $2.35, $2.75, $3.75 to $12.

Third floor.

Lillian Corsets

THE limits to choice set by the lowest and highest prices of Lillian Corsets are far enough apart to suit every woman—$1.50 brings the lowest-priced, $25 the most expensive. Lillians at $10 and over are entirely hand-made—with the fine touches that the most expert workmanship can give.

And, at every price, the Lillian gives comfort, grace, durability, up-to-dateness in a degree unapproached by other corsets.

Some of the steps in this ladder of perfection:

At $1.50—Girdles of excellent shape; lace-trimmed top and bottom.
At $2.50—Low bust; long hips and abdomen; in white and drab coutil.
At $2.75—Low bust; long hips and abdomen; in white batiste.
At $3.50—Medium low bust, medium long hips; white and drab; garters attached on front.
At $3.75—Of coutil; short hips, medium high bust; for slight figures; lace-trimmed at top.
At $5.50—Medium high bust, medium long hips; garters attached in front.
At $5.50—Low bust; long hips and abdomen; for full figures.
At $7—Medium low bust, extra dip hips; garters attached at front and sides.
At $9.50—Medium low bust, medium long hips, long abdomen; double garters in front.
At $9, from $11—Of coutil; low bust; long over abdomen and hips; garters at front and sides.
At $12.50, from $15—Of silk batiste; low bust; medium long hips; long over abdomen; double garters in front.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Sateen Petticoats

TIMES were when sateen petticoats were just useful, nothing more. But now how greatly changed! They're actually stylish—and in such a number of ways that you'll believe only by seeing.

Here are several such sorts of sateen petticoats, also some of percaline, that have the additional merit of low-priceedness:

75c—Of black sateen; two styles; umbrella ruffle or with two plaited ruffles.
85c—Of black sateen; deep ruffle trimmed with small plaited ruffle and cluster plaits. Of black percaline, with two hemstitched ruffles; also figured percaline with accordion plaited ruffle and small ruffle.
$1—Of black percaline; accordion-plaited ruffle with small ruffle; also black-and-white checked, with plaited ruffle and smaller ruffle trimmed with black sateen; or umbrella ruffle trimmed with two small ruffles and black sateen.

Basement.

You Need a Regina Music Box

IF there's a child in the house. If you love music and don't have a piano, or some one to play it.

If you, sir, enjoy music while sitting deep down, feet up, in your big library chair, smoking.

If you, madam, enjoy music while sitting busy with needle at sewing or fancy work.

The children love the *Regina*—love to dance to it, play dance games around it. It refines, educates and entertains them. It changes cross children into happy ones—changes sluggish children into active ones—better for children, better for parents.

Every home is better for possessing a *Regina*.

Easy to buy, too. A dollar down does it—after your acceptance as a member of the easy payment club.

Annex Store.

Silk Gloves and Mitts

WOMEN will turn more than ever to silk mitts and gloves for warm weather wear this season. The new styles are ever so attractive, and our collection is extremely broad.

Embroideries make their appearance, in charming designs. They are in white, black, self or contrasting colors, and on the backs and tops of the gloves and mitts. Some styles have embroidered medallions of sheer silk inserted midway between the wrist and the elbow.

Price-hints:

The "Kayser" Double-tip Silk Gloves, in Spring shades of pongee, mode, grays, black and white; 50c, 75c and $1 pair.
Two-clasp Embroidered Silk Gloves, in black and white, $1 pair; more elaborately embroidered, in pongee, gray, black and white, $1.50 pair.
Elbow-length Embroidered Silk Mitts, in black and white, $2, $2.50 and $3.50 pair.
Elbow-length Embroidered Silk Gloves, in black and white, $2, $3 and $3.50 pair.

Then these sorts of Lisle Thread Gloves, that are popular every season:

Suede Lisle Gloves, with one large pearl clasp; embroidered backs; in mode, grays, black and white; 25c pair.
Two-clasp Suede Lisle Gloves, in Spring shades; also black and white; 50c and 75c pair.

Tenth street.

Metal-printed Mohairs

THE logical warm-weather successors of the velvets, with their lustrous designs in silver.

These rich Mohairs are in black and navy blue, and the metallic figures come in a variety of pretty designs—polka dots, oblongs, stripes, and so on. And these figures are put on to stay—they'll stand about as much wear as the fabric.

Cool, handsome, eminently serviceable fabrics for Spring and Summer waists, skirts or entire dresses, at a most economical price—

50 Cents a Yard

Fourth avenue.

Really Economical SHOES for Women

WE worked out a policy with certain most worthy shoe manufacturers, that not only keeps up their production—an important point—in otherwise dull times, but is responsible for the bringing to you, at next to no profit to us, of *three splendid lines of Women's Shoes*, at

$1.60 $2 $2.40

that, under ordinary conditions, would cost you a third more.

The uppers are of chrome-tanned kid-skin, in button and lace styles. The soles are of *oak-tanned* leather, welted and stitched. Lasts and patterns are those of the most popular of our regular styles—five at each price.

Women that want shoes that are made to wear, and not merely to sell—shoes that combine comfort and good looks at moderate prices—should know these three grades.

Sold in the Basement Shoe Store.

New Wash Flannels

THE cotton warp with which these Wash Flannels are woven, makes it possible for them to live up to their name. Successive trips to the tub have the slightest possible effect upon them.

Nearly two hundred new designs are here—suitable for the scores of purposes for which wash flannels are used. For dressing sacques, house gowns, children's frocks, pajamas, and so on, they are singularly well adapted.

Four special qualities:

At 30c yd.—Zephyr-twilled Wash Flannel, light in weight and woven with a fine twill like a fine serge; in some fifty different pretty corded stripes; 27 in. wide.
At 35c yd.—Wash Flannel, similar to a poplin in weave, but having the correct flannel touch that has made this particular quality the most popular of all the wash flannels sold today. Nearly one hundred patterns to choose from, in attractive striped designs; 29 in. wide.
At 45c yd.—Mercerized Striped Wash Flannels, twilled like a serge and with colored mercerized cotton stripes that look like silk, adding to its attractiveness; 36 in. wide.
At 55c yd.—Silk-striped Wash Flannel; serge weave with bright colored silk stripes woven through the fabric, that brightens and gives a dainty appearance to it; 36 in. wide.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CANAL TREATY REPORTED

Senate Committee Unanimous, Excepting Mr. Morgan.

On His Objection the Senate Defers Action a Day—His Conditional Offer to Permit a Vote Saturday Not Favored.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Panama treaty was reported to-day to the Senate from the Committee on Foreign Relations, the only vote against reporting it having been given by Senator Morgan. Mr. Morgan desired to have his amendments presented and discussion entered upon before the committee, but was finally persuaded to allow the treaty to be reported to the Senate when his amendments could be renewed.

When the treaty was reported Mr. Morgan invoked the rule that requires that, upon a single objection, a pending matter shall lie over for one day before being taken up for consideration. He also made the point that in the translation from Spanish into English mistakes may have been made, and he therefore insisted that the text of the treaty in Spanish should be laid before the Senate in order that the English translation might be compared with the Spanish text. The State Department was therefore asked to furnish the Senate with the text of the treaty in Spanish. The Spanish copy will be laid before the Senate to-morrow when consideration of the treaty will be entered upon.

The Republican Senators are confident a vote will be reached on ratification. No time can be fixed for voting, and it is not proposed to make any effort at this time in that direction. Mr. Morgan is as bitterly opposed to ratification as ever, but manifests a more amiable disposition than during the last days of the Fifty-seventh Congress. He persists in the declaration that he merely desires opportunity to offer certain amendments and explain them to the men who came into the Senate March 4.

Before the dissolution of the Fifty-seventh Congress there was talk among some of the Republican Senators of bringing in a proposition for a mild cloture, but conferences held within the past few days resulted in a decision not to do anything in that direction. It is realized that any attempt to abridge the privilege accorded Mr. Morgan by the rules would prolong the struggle if it would not defeat the object in view. For the present, therefore, the Senate will sit a certain number of hours daily and listen to Mr. Morgan declaim against ratification. He will not have active support from any of his political associates, although several of them are not favorable to ratification and will record their votes against it. These gentlemen, however, insist that Senator Morgan shall be given a full hearing, and that the "courtesies of the Senate" shall be observed.

How long Mr. Morgan will hold the floor against the treaty is a matter of conjecture. His ability to talk is well known, and with restful intervals he could go on for a month. With good management, however, the belief obtains that the Alabama Senator will bring his talk to a close within a week.

During the session of the Committee on Foreign Relations to-day Senator Morgan offered to consent to a vote on the Colombian canal treaty at 2 o'clock on Saturday, provided the Senate would allow him to print such remarks as he wanted in The Congressional Record or as a public document. Members of the committee later discussed the proposition with other Senators, and the consensus of opinion seemed to be against granting the permission.

Some of the remarks heretofore made by Senator Morgan reflected rather severely on the Colombian Government, and especially on the President of Colombia, and Senators think it would be inadvisable to give official circulation to such utterances by allowing them to appear in the records of the Senate. It is feared that the Colombian Government might take offense and fail to ratify the treaty, and it is asserted that ratification of the treaty can be accomplished even if no agreement is reached.

Senator Allison, Chairman of the Republican steering committee, has sent notices to all Republican Senators requesting them to be present at the sessions of the Senate, in order to maintain a quorum.

THE TREATY WITH CUBA.

Senate Committee Will Take It Up To-morrow—A Constitutional Question Involved.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will not meet to-morrow to take up the Cuban treaty, but will do so Wednesday. Quite a number of Democratic Senators are opposed to the treaty, and, while they say they have no desire to prevent a vote, they intend briefly to present their views on the measure. The Republicans who favor the treaty count on three or four more votes than the necessary two-thirds majority to ratify it.

There is a probability of some discussion of a constitutional right of the Senate to make a treaty affecting the revenues of the Government without the concurrence of the House. Some opponents of the Cuban treaty have told members of the Foreign Relations Committee that they think this is such an important question that the treaty might be delayed until the regular session of Congress. Others have suggested that there should be an amendment providing that the treaty should not become operative until the provisions have been agreed to by the House. Some members of the committee think that this much-disputed question ought to go to the Supreme Court and be settled there.

It is the present intention of the Foreign Relations Committee to press the Cuban treaty to a vote as soon as the Colombian treaty is out of the way.

DEBATE IN CUBAN SENATE.

Senor Sanguilly Denies That the Treaty Would Benefit Either the Island or the United States.

HAVANA, March 9.—The debate on the reciprocity treaty with the United States was resumed in the Senate to-day. Senator Sanguilly made a lengthy and picturesque speech in which he contended that reciprocity was not a necessity to Cuba's progress. His address, while voicing the fear of the domination of Cuba by trusts, was marked by no bitterness toward the United States Government or people.

Senor Sanguilly denied that the treaty would benefit either the Cuban producer or the United States consumer. He said that the trusts would be the sole beneficiaries. He argued that it was a suspicious circumstance that Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, who negotiated the treaty, should have declared before the United States Congressional committee that it ought to be the policy of the United States to get hold of the entire Cuban market. The business interests in the United States aspired to control Cuba's economic affairs and make Cuba an economic colony of the United States, and it was surprising to him how so good a friend of Cuba as President Roosevelt should have been led into such an imbroglio.

As a proof of the alleged conspiracy to gain control of the Cuban market, the speaker called attention to an article published in an American review by Gen. Wood, in which he held that Cuba was lost unless it secured reciprocity with the United States, whereas, as a matter of fact, it was entirely possible for Cuba to exist independent of such aid. The miseries of Cuba, continued Senor Sanguilly, had been overdrawn to influence the reciprocity movement, the Cuban sugar producers being in a better situation than those in the United States, for 82 per cent. of the best sugar factories in the United States were heavily mortgaged. The United States, he continued, would always need Cuban sugar, and the terms of the Brussels convention were certain to benefit Cuba during the coming five years.

The reciprocity treaty came at an inopportune time, and the speaker did not believe that the United States would ever coerce Cuba, because he remembered the words of Secretary Root to the commission sent to Washington by the Cuban Constitutional Convention, that the United States would never consider the use of force as an argument to impose its will upon the Cubans.

Senor Sanguilly concluded by saying he believed that only when liberty, as exemplified by the statue in New York Harbor, ceases to enlighten the American conscience will the independence of Cuba be lost.

SUPREME COURT CHANGE.

Associate Justice Day Assigned to the Seventh Circuit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Chief Justice Fuller to-day announced the allotment of Associate Justices to the various judicial circuits made necessary by the accession of Associate Justice Day. The only change made is the transfer of Associate Justice Brown from the Seventh to the Third Circuit, succeeding ex-Justice Shiras, and the assignment of Associate Justice Day to the Seventh Circuit, to succeed Justice Brown.

EXODUS FROM WASHINGTON.

Members of the Cabinet Starting on Their Vacations—The President May Go Hunting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Almost the whole Cabinet is taking wing, now that Congress has adjourned, and the President himself will not stay in town any longer than the extra session of the Senate makes necessary.

Attorney General Knox is clearing up business preparatory to taking a vacation of a week or two. He is going to Palm Beach, Fla., to join Mrs. Knox, who has been there for some time recuperating from the fatigue of the social season just ended.

Secretary Root is at Clinton, N. Y. Secretary Hay is at Thomasville, Ga., and Secretary Shaw is about to join him there. Secretary Moody and Postmaster General Payne are going for a cruise to the West Indies on the Dolphin, accompanied by Senator Proctor and Representative Cannon, and will leave to-morrow.

The only Cabinet officers left will be Secretaries Wilson, Hitchcock, and Cortelyou. Secretary Hitchcock is obliged to remain to look after the acquiring of the site for the new Congressional Office Building. The site chosen is the square bounded by New Jersey Avenue, B, C, and First Streets, facing the East Park of the Capitol.

Mr. Cortelyou has a good deal of business on his hands in connection with the launching of the new Department of Commerce and Labor, which have to stay, probably after all his colleagues have gone.

The President is desirous of getting away for his Western trip. He is going to the Pacific Coast. This trip, however, will not be much of a vacation, in the sense of giving him needed rest, for he will put in most of his time sightseeing and making speeches. He has already made engagements to go to a number of Western cities. If he gets a chance before the trip begins he will probably go away for a hunting trip or a rest of some kind.

MISS ROOSEVELT'S TRIP.

She Will Sail from New York for San Juan, Porto Rico, Next Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Miss Roosevelt expects to sail from New York next Saturday on the steamer Coama for San Juan, Porto Rico. She is to be the guest of Miss Elizabeth Hunt, daughter of the Governor of Porto Rico. A suite of three rooms in the palace is being fitted up for her, all of them in blue. She will be the recipient of many social attentions while there, and among those which are already planned, according to advices from San Juan, are a ball to be given in her honor at the Executive Mansion and a lawn party on the grounds of the Summer palace, at Rio Piedras.

Secretary Moody will arrive at San Juan before Miss Roosevelt leaves there. He is expected to arrived on the Mayflower and make an inspection of the proposed naval station sites at Culebra and San Juan. The duration of Miss Roosevelt's stay has not been announced.

NATIONAL CAPITOL MADE "DRY"

All Liquors Removed from the House Restaurant Under the New Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Major McDowell, Clerk of the House of Representatives, who is charged with the care of the House wing of the Capitol during the intervals between sessions of Congress, issued an order to-day that the law forbidding the sale of liquor be rigidly and immediately enforced.

With this order the Sergeant at Arms took the necessary steps to put a stop to the liquor traffic in the House restaurant. The proprietor desired time in which to dispose of the stock of liquors on hand, but this was not allowed. Both Clerk McDowell and Sergeant at Arms Casson left the city after the order was issued and none of their representatives could grant any grace whatever.

The officers insisted that all intoxicating liquors must be immediately removed from the building. Accordingly the proprietor of the restaurant proceeded at once to remove his stock of liquors and within an hour after receiving official notification all the packages and bottles containing liquor were removed from the building.

It is highly probable that no effort will be made in the future to revive the sale of liquors in the Capitol, heretofore this was a matter within the control of the presiding officers and certain committees of the respective branches of Congress, but the sale is now for the first time forbidden by law.

MILLIONAIRES IN PRUSSIA.

Increase Shown in the Riches of the Wealthy Classes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—George H. Murphy, Consular Clerk at Frankfort, in a communication to the State Department says:

"According to the latest taxation reports, the number of Prussian millionaires (1,000,000 marks equals $238,000) has increased from 6,016 in 1899 to 6,601 in 1902, or 9.7 per cent. Of these, 4,237 persons had between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 marks ($238,000 and $476,000) and 2,344 persons more than 2,000,000 marks. Of these, 2,344 persons, 1,687 lived in cities and 657 in the country. Each of 1,553 persons had fortunes ranging from 1,000,000 to 4,000,000 marks, ($952,000,) 622 from 4,000,000 to 10,000,000 marks, ($2,380,000,) 143 from 10,000,000 to 25,000,000, ($5,950,000,) 24 from 25,000,000 to 100,000,000 marks, ($23,800,000,) and 2 over 100,000,000 marks.

"Of the richest taxpayers in 1902, 1,330 had incomes of from $28,900 to $35,700, 531 up to $47,600, 470 up to $71,400, 183 up to $95,200, 90 up to $119,000, 108 up to $238,000, and 60 over $238,000.

"Of those having incomes of over $238,000, 44 had up to $476,000, 8 up to $714,000, 2 up to $952,000, 3 up to $1,190,000, 2 up to $1,428,000, and 1 (Krupp) between $4,760,000 and $4,998,000.

"In 1901 Frankfort-on-the-Main was, relatively, the richest city in Prussia. In 1902 the highest average was for Bonn.

"The number of persons paying State income tax in Prussia is 3,762,047, against 3,649,188 in the preceding year. The amount received by the State from this tax was 188,837,843 marks, ($44,943,406,) against 186,858,664 marks ($44,479,507) in 1901. Of the entire population, 64.61 per cent. paid no State income tax; 31.05 per cent. had incomes ranging between 900 and 3,000 marks, ($214 and $714,) and 4.34 per cent. over 3,000 marks ($714.) The total amount of incomes on which tax was paid was 8,559,884,872 marks, ($2,037,253,590,) of which 6,002,000,160 marks ($1,428,476,024) was in cities and 2,557,884,732 marks ($608,776,560) in the country."

WATCH FOR CONSCIENCE FUND.

Sender Believes That He Has Liberally Repaid the Government.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received from an unknown person a unique conscience contribution in the shape of a watch with a gold or gold-filled case. It came in a package postmarked Pittsfield, Mass. The sender says in a accompanying letter:

"Such as I have I give unto you for the conscience fund. The money I gave for the watch is more than I consider I owe the Government."

SPOONER FOR PRESIDENT

His Friends Scheming to Win the Negro Vote.

Never in Recent Years Has This Vote Been So Assiduously Courted by Republican Candidates as Now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Reports from St. Paul say that the move in the Wisconsin Legislature for an inter-State conference to discuss the negro problem was intended as a means of bringing Senator Spooner prominently before the country as a candidate for President, and that the idea was gotten up at a conference of Spooner boomers at Madison some weeks ago.

There is a strong desire in a good many quarters to have Mr. Spooner boomed for the Presidency, and it is said that some who express this desire hail from New York. That his name will be presented if there seems to be the least chance for anybody but President Roosevelt there is no doubt. He is understood to be in much the same position as Senator Fairbanks and Senator Hanna.

The attempt, as outlined in the report from St. Paul, to attract the negro vote calls attention to the fact that Mr. Spooner has on all occasions been the leading representative in the Senate of that element which has discussed the Southern question in a way favorable to the negro. It was he, for example, who made the defense of the closing of the Indianola Post Office, and he was the only Senator who did so. This fact has not yet been prominently called to the attention of the negroes, but it seems that it is about to be done.

Never in recent years has the negro vote been so assiduously courted by Republicans seeking the Presidential nomination. The first care of each candidate or his friends has been to cultivate the negro vote. The President's managers and chief supporters have been industriously at work trying to capture the negro vote, and Surveyor Clarkson of New York has done more work in the South than he has in New York. Postmaster General Payne is laboring in the same field. Senator Hanna has probably done more to secure the negro vote for himself by his Ex-Slave Pension bill than Mr. Payne and Mr. Clarkson have by all they have done for the President by their coddling of the colored office seekers. Now come the supporters of Senator Spooner with bait for the Afro-Americans. The only candidate who has not yet done anything to secure their suffrage is Senator Frank B. Kellogg, to all of whom he conceals his desire to get the nomination if any opening is found, there is some speculation about what he will do for the negroes.

The reason why the negro vote is at a premium is twofold. There is the old reason that the Southern delegates to a Republican Convention usually can be voted almost in a body, and although the new Lily White party will send contesting delegations, a friendly Committee on Credentials could be depended on to decide in favor of the negroes. But there is a new reason this year, and it is to be found in the rather truculent attitude of the negroes in the North.

For a year or more the Northern negroes have been showing strong signs of restlessness and their leaders have been openly threatening a bolt. Influential negro newspapers are counseling that course even yet. Last Fall all the preparations had been made for the bolt, and it was about to be started, when the doubtful States. To Surveyor Clarkson is due the credit for heading this bolt off. He persuaded the leaders to call off their independent movement. Had it not been for him there would have been all kinds of trouble for the Republicans in such States as Indiana.

The negroes have learned their power. The astute leaders of the race, including the officers of the Afro-American Council, are ready to renew their threats at any moment when it seems to them that they are being fairly treated. These threats will be good, not in the South, but in the doubtful districts of the North. There is every reason, therefore, for ambitious politicians to conciliate the negro vote in the year preceding the assembling of the National Convention.

GET NAVY YARD CONTRACTS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Secretary of the Navy has awarded the contracts for the dry dock and machine shop at the League Island Navy Yard. The dry dock contract is awarded to the G. M. Scofield Company, whose main offices are at the Arrott Building, Pittsburg, and who have branch offices in the Park Row Building, New York City. Their bid was $1,148,500.

The machine shop contract was awarded to the Snare & Triest Company of Cortlandt Street, New York, whose bid was $300,000. These two concerns were the lowest bidders on the respective contracts.

CANADIAN CANAL PROJECT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Felix S. S. Johnson, United States Commercial Agent at Stanbridge, in a dispatch to the State Department, says:

"Some years ago a Canadian conceived the idea of building a canal connecting the Richelieu River at St. John's with Montreal direct, thus cutting off the route via Sorel. The project has now been revived, the chief mover being Mr. A. J. Corrivean of Montreal, who is now in New York in the interest of the plan. He intends to construct a fourteen-foot water connection between the St. Lawrence River at Montreal and the head of Lake Champlain. The company will also endeavor to secure the right to extend another section from the lower limit of the lake to tide water on the Hudson. It is thought that the building of these two sections and the connection with the already completed St. Lawrence waterways will render the improvement of the Erie Canal unnecessary, and that a great part of the trade with New England could be diverted to pass through Montreal.

"The charter, which was awarded at the last session of Parliament, provides that the canal shall have a depth of not less than 9 feet and a width of not less than 80 feet at the bottom. If carried out as proposed it will have a depth of 14 feet, corresponding with that of the St. Lawrence canals. Its length is 104 miles. The present connection between Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence is by the Richelieu River and the Chambly Canal, the oldest of the Canadian artificial waterways. The Chambly Canal reaches the St. Lawrence at Sorel, 45 miles below Montreal, and is a seven-foot waterway with locks 18 feet wide. Arrangements are made in the plan to increase the depth of the Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence ship canal to 21 feet when the Georgian Bay Canal is built."

EVIDENCE OF A SEA TRAGEDY.

Portions of the Wreck of a Ship Are Being Washed on the New Jersey Shore.

The Hereford and the Cold Spring Life Saving Station, midway between Atlantic City and Cape May, reported yesterday that portions of the deck, upper works, and rigging of a ship were being washed ashore along the beach there. No name could be found on any of the wreckage to identify the lost vessel.

Word was sent along the coast to the other stations to be on the lookout for any part of the wreck that might serve as an identification.

Judges Dined by Phi Delta Phi.

Supreme Court Justices Davis and McCall and Judge Foster of the Court of General Sessions were the guests of honor last evening at the regular monthly dinner of the Phi Delta Phi fraternity at the Hotel Marlborough. President Charles Thaddeus Terry was the Chairman. John D. Lindsay, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, spoke against the Child Street Labor bill, now before the Legislature in Albany, saying that he and the society are opposed to the bill as there are 10,000 newsboys in New York City, that all of them could not be kept track of, and that many are the chief support of families.

NEW SENATOR SNUBBED BY ARKANSAS MEMBER

Mr. Berry Refuses to Show Courtesy to His Colleague.

Mr. Clarke Declines the Escort of Senator Bacon and Goes Alone to Take the Oath.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Bitterness that has cropped out in Arkansas politics in recent years overrode Senatorial courtesy today when James P. Clarke, the successor to James K. Jones, appeared to be sworn in. His colleague, Senator Berry, refused to escort him to the desk of the President of the Senate, and, declining the arm of Senator Bacon of Georgia, he walked up the aisle alone.

Senator Gallinger, who is entering on his third Senatorial term; ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri, who succeeds Senator Vest, and Mr. Clarke were present when the Senate began its session to-day.

Mr. Stone held a small levee in the rear of the chamber just before the sound of the gavel. He was cordially greeted by Senator Gorman, his associate in several Presidential campaigns on the Democratic National Committee, and there were hearty handshakes from several Democratic Senators. Mr. Stone also greeted Mr. Clarke as an old time friend.

When the new members prepared to take the oath Senator Cockrell went to the rear of the Chamber to escort Stone, and Senator Bacon was seen to make his way to the side of Mr. Clarke and offer his arm.

The new man from Arkansas shook his head, and did not start to march down the aisle. Mr. Cockrell and his colleague were well on down the aisle, and still Messrs. Bacon and Clarke were standing there talking. The Arkansas man's eyes glared, and he was seen to be talking with great earnestness. He looked thoroughly mad about something.

When Mr. Bacon started to take him by the arm he drew away, and the courtly Georgian, bowing with a flushed face, turned and went back to his seat. Then Mr. Clarke squared himself up and walked unattended down the main aisle rapidly and fell in behind the two Missouri Senators. As he went he passed within two feet of Senator Berry, his colleague, whose duty it was, according to custom, to escort him.

For a moment it was suspected that the trouble was due to the fact that Mr. Berry has only one leg and walks on crutches with difficulty. Then it was learned that Messrs. Berry and Clarke are enemies of long standing, although in the same party. Mr. Berry last week said he would not escort Mr. Clarke to the desk, and he went to Mr. Carmack of Tennessee and explained the trouble. He said that it was not only a political but a personal matter.

When Gov. Clarke entered the fight for a seat in the Senate he had occasion to denounce the Democratic machine that has for many years dominated Arkansas politics, and he included Mr. Berry with Mr. Jones as being at the head of that machine and used plain language for which Mr. Berry says he will never forgive him. When the news came that Mr. Clarke had been elected to the Senate Mr. Berry told several Senators that he would never recognize him as a colleague. On several public occasions Mr. Berry has deliberately refused to speak to Mr. Clarke.

To Mr. Carmack he said he would undertake to serve his constituents without in any manner consulting or recognizing his new colleague. So it was he asked the Tennessee Senator to escort the new Senator to the desk.

"It would be embarrassing to both of us," said Mr. Berry, "and you will be doing us a great favor."

To the infinite surprise of Mr. Berry, the Tennessee Senator refused.

"I would do anything within reason to accommodate you," said Mr. Carmack, "but I don't speak to Clarke myself."

Mr. Berry then went to Mr. Bacon and told him the story and asked him to step into the breach. Mr. Bacon said he would be glad to escort the new Senator to the desk, and the matter was dropped for the time being.

In some way the story of Mr. Berry's conversation with Mr. Carmack was told to Mr. Clarke, and he kept his own counsel until to-day and then acted in his own way in the matter. The situation is said to be the result of a combination between Mr. Clarke and Gov. Jefferson Davis to get the two Arkansas seats in the Senate. They have succeeded in defeating Mr. Jones, and now it is expected they will sooner or later get Mr. Berry's seat for Gov. Davis.

When the Senate met a letter was read from President pro tempore Frye appointing Mr. Kean (N. J.) as presiding officer in his absence.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Pressure continues high over the Canadian Maritime Provinces and thence southwestward to the Gulf of Mexico. A second area of high pressure is moving southeastward over the Dakotas, and an area of low pressure overlies Southern Texas; a second low is central in British Columbia. Rain has fallen on the New England Coast, the east portion of the Middle Atlantic States, in North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana, and Southern Texas. The temperature is abnormally high for the season over all parts of the country.

There will be rain to-morrow in the Lower and Middle Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys and the South Atlantic States, and rain Wednesday in the South and Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and Upper Ohio Valley; also in the Middle Mississippi Valley.

It will be colder to-morrow in the Upper Mississippi and Upper Missouri Valleys and over the Eastern Slope. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will continue fresh northeast from the Carolinas northward and light to fresh southeast on the lower coast; on the Gulf Coast fresh southeast winds will continue except on the Texas coast, where they will become northwest. The winds on Lake Michigan will be mostly north to northeast, and fresh.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh northeast winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh northeast winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair to-day; to-morrow probably rain; fresh east to southeast winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, fair and colder to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh northwest winds.

Delaware, Western New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, cloudy to-day and to-morrow; fresh northeast winds, diminishing.

Maryland and District of Columbia, cloudy to-day; to-morrow rain; light northeast winds, becoming southeast.

North Carolina and South Carolina, rain to-day and to-morrow; light to fresh southeast winds.

North Dakota, fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow fair.

South Dakota, fair to-day; to-morrow rain.

West Virginia, rain to-day and to-morrow.

Virginia, fair in north, rain in south portion to-day; to-morrow rain; fresh northeast winds, becoming southeast.

LOCAL FORECAST—Cloudy; fresh northeast winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1902.	Weather Bureau. 1903.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	42	50	54
6 A. M.	43	49	50
9 A. M.	40	46	49
12 M.	43	47	54
3 P. M.	46	46	48
6 P. M.	43	46	47
9 P. M.	41	44	47
12 P. M.	39	44	46

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 8 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 325 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	49¾
Weather Bureau	48
Corresponding date 1902	42
Corresponding date for last 25 years	37

The thermometer registered 50 degrees at 8 A. M. and 45 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 53 degrees at midnight and the minimum 44 degrees at 10 P. M. The humidity was 67 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 90 per cent. at 6 P. M.

Movement of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Arrivals—The Sterling at Baltimore; the New Orleans at Hongkong; the Adams at Sausalito; the Lebanon at Boston; the Alliance at Basse Terre; the Eagle at Port Antonio; the Chicago, Cincinnati, and Machias at Naples; the Justin at Cavite; the Dewolf at Bermuda; the Chauncey at Annapolis.

Sailings—The Maine for Culebra; the Marblehead for Baltimore; the Vixen and Olympia for Culebra; the Topeka for Boston; the Mohican for San Francisco; the Gloucester for Paramaribo; the Prairie for San Juan; the Nanshan for Hongkong; the Mayflower for Lambert Point; the Arkansas for Hampton Roads; the Hartford for Pensacola.

The Hancock was placed out of commission to-day at the New York yard.

UNEQUALED IN TONE

WEBER PIANOS

FIFTH AVE., cor. 16th St., New York
603 FULTON ST., Brooklyn

BIG BOYS IN BLUE ALL BLEW THEIR HORNS

Policemen's Brass Band in Training for the Parade.

O'Reilly, with the Bass Drum, Is Alternately Prof. Fanciulli's Hope and Despair.

There was no raid on the Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, last night, though policemen swarmed into the building. The fact that many carried mysterious burdens which might have contained almost anything appealed to the imagination of persons in the neighborhood. Citizens gathered in great numbers. It was not long before there were sounds from within that explained everything. The long-haired youth on the pavement remarked that he had been "pinched a week ago for making less noise."

On the stage of the Lyceum twenty-five young men were gathered unpacking and unwrapping all the instruments which are necessary to a first-class band. Incidentally they were testing their instruments and their lung power and breaking all the laws of harmony, for which the Penal Code makes no provision. The police band had gathered for its first full rehearsal before their public appearance at the concert to be given by the Seventh Regiment Band on Saturday evening.

It was explained by Sergt. James McDonald of the Seventh Precinct, leader of the band, that it was the ambition of the men to lead the coming police parade to show the people what "the finest can do in the way of music." Some one had reported that the Musical Union would protest and that if the Policemen's Band should turn out no other bands would be permitted in the parade.

Sergt. McDonald said that the authorities of the union had been given to understand that the Police Band was created for the policemen's education, and social interests of the members of the force, to love music; that it would never play for pay; that the instruments used were purchased by the men themselves, and that they were union made. If this should not be satisfactory, the band would lead the parade anyhow.

Police Commissioner Greene was heartily in favor of the organization, and had seen to it that the musically inclined policemen were put in the fifth section, not more than two to a platoon from any one precinct, so that on their hours off they could practice together. Sergt. McDonald added that the organization did not cost the city one cent. The men paid for their own tuition and everything else connected with their band.

Prof. Fanciulli, bandmaster of the Seventy-first Regiment, is the instructor of the policemen's band. He was on hand early and seized a policeman's billy to use as a baton. One of the men wanted to lend him a nightstick, but he said that he might as well try to mark time with a circus pole. He fastened the strap about his wrist and attempted to describe circles with the weapon, like a policeman idling away the time until he should be relieved, with the result that he knocked over his stand. The strap was readjusted properly, and then the real practice began.

There was a blare of trumpets, but the notes were in harmony. At the third bar the time became ragged. The instructor beckoned to Policeman O'Reilly, whose duty it is to beat the bass drum and the cymbals. With his help time was restored and the march came to a successful termination. Other marches were practiced with great spirit, and then the test of the evening came, "Selections from Il Trovatore." O'Reilly was filled with fervor. He had enjoyed the approval of the instructor, because he had rescued the band several times. So, with the first gentle notes, his great drum rolled out its thunder and the cymbals clashed as for martial music.

"Ease up, O'Reilly," shouted the bandmaster, but the musician was intent on hammering the drum.

"This is no Salvation Army meeting, O'Reilly, and you aren't to try to burst that drum until I beckon to you with this weapon," pleaded the professor, this time subduing the enthusiast.

They started off again, when the Policemen's Fife and Drum Corps started on the floor below. Finally they were quieted and there was a third start. When the leader motioned to the trombones it seemed to O'Reilly that his time had come, and he filled the building again with the booming of his drum and the clash of his cymbals. He was appealed to again and promised to do better.

Everything was moving along smoothly when the trombones and the bass horn thought it must be their turn for fortissimo just when the flageolettes were to be heard.

Prof. Fanciulli motioned vigorously to O'Reilly. He hesitated a second. Then there were sounds as of a great storm. The others stopped in wonderment. The instructor pointed out to them their various errors, first complimenting O'Reilly for coming to the rescue. There were several more attempts, and the band did very well.

The instructor handed the club over to Sergt McDonald and there was no deterioration when he led. Prof. Fanciulli was so delighted that he led in person "The Stars and Stripes Forever." He told the policemen musicians that they could all blow as loud as they wished, and warned O'Reilly that he must beat his loudest, so that the time would be perfect. The band did its best and so did O'Reilly, with the result that the gathered populace in the street vigorously applauded the Policemen's Band.

The drum corps, led by Policeman Flagler, then had its innings, and did not grow weary until after theatre closing time, when the members went away, telling one another how much superior they believe themselves to the amateurs with the horns. They did, however, acknowledge that they would like to have O'Reilly among their number.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Tracey C. Dickson, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, for the purpose of exhibiting the new rifle.

Major Daniel E. McCarthy, Quartermaster, will report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for official business.

First Lieut. Walter S. Grant, Third Cavalry, will proceed to St. Paul and report to Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbe commanding the Department of Dakota, for duty as aid de camp on his staff.

Navy.

Rear Admiral A. B. H. Lillie is retired from March 6.

Lieut. Commander F. W. Coffin is detached from command of the Hancock and ordered to the Asiatic Station, via steamer Americas Maru, sailing from San Francisco March 27.

Lieut. Commander G. H. Peters is ordered to duty in the compass office of the Bureau of Equipment, March 30, and will take charge of the compass office on detachment of Commander Badger.

Lieut. C. L. Hussey is detached from the Hartford and ordered to duty on the staff of Rear Admiral C. S. Cotton.

Lieut. H. H. Whittlesey is detached from the Hancock and ordered to the Bureau of Navigation for duty in the Office of Naval Intelligence.

Lieut. W. C. Herbert is ordered to the Bennington for duty in charge of the engineering department of that vessel.

Lieut. W. H. Reynolds is ordered to the Columbia for duty in connection with the crew of the Florida, and for duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Ensign L. A. Cotten is ordered to Washington, March 19, for examination for promotion; then to the Franklin.

Ensign C. E. Courtney is ordered to the Hartford March 23.

Chief Engineer D. Smith (retired) is appointed chief engineer in the navy on the retired list, with the rank of Rear Admiral from March 5.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Collector of Customs—George R. Marshall, District of York, Me.

Assistant Surgeon in the Navy—Clarence F. Ely of Pennsylvania.

Postmaster at Spencer, N. Y.—Alfred S. Emmons.

Exhibition of
Spring Millinery,
Imported and Original
Models
On Tuesday and Wednesday,
March 10th and 11th,
One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three.

James McCreery & Co.
Twenty-third Street.

TICKET "SCALPERS" LOSE

Railroads Upheld in the World's Fair Cases.

Court Declares the Western Passenger Association Lawful—Railway Men in Chicago Elated.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—In the Federal Circuit Court to-day Judge Wood made permanent the injunction granted last October against Bennett Wasserman and others, ticket "scalpers," restraining them from buying and selling World's Fair excursion tickets. The temporary injunction was granted at the instance of all the railroads entering St. Louis, and was argued recently.

While these suits were brought in the names of the railroads, the World's Fair Company took an active part in the prosecution of them. The railroads had insisted that without the protection of the courts against the "scalpers" they could not afford to make low rates.

The "scalpers" did not deny that they were dealing in the not-transferable tickets, but set up as a defense that the railroads were in an unlawful pooling agreement and had no right to limit the sale of the tickets.

The court holds that the Western Passenger Association is a lawful organization, in nowise conflicting with any State or Federal statute, and that in consideration of a reduced rate the railroads have the power to make tickets non-transferable.

Every contention was ruled against the "scalpers" by the court, and the prayer of the bill of complaint outlining the terms of the decree is directed by the court to be the substance of the decree.

The "scalpers" will be enjoined from directly or indirectly, through their servants, employes, or otherwise, buying, selling, dealing in, or soliciting the purchase or sale of any ticket or tickets issued by any railroad over the line of the one suing or any part of them or their connections which said tickets are by the terms thereof not transferable, or from advising, encouraging, or procuring any persons other than the original purchaser from attempting to use such a ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Western railroad officials were elated to-day over the receipt of information that Judge Wood had issued a permanent injunction enjoining ticket "scalpers" from dealing in World's Fair reduced rate excursion tickets.

A month ago the St. Louis court, at the request of the Wabash Company, issued a temporary injunction. Wasserman & Co., ticket brokers at Chicago and St. Louis, made a strong effort to have the injunction dissolved. The court, however, decided against the brokers. It is expected that this injunction will have the effect of driving all ticket scalpers out of St. Louis, and protect the roads against ticket manipulation during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The railroads heretofore had refused to make such low rates for the various events before and during the World's Fair as the management deemed necessary to make the fair a success. They took the position that the "scalpers" would manipulate the cheap tickets and demoralize their regular passenger business.

The exposition managers determined to force the "scalpers" out of business in St. Louis, and had a law passed by the Missouri Legislature making "scalping" in the State a penal offense. The St. Louis Board of Aldermen has also been appealed to to pass an ordinance prohibiting ticket "scalping" during the exposition.

The Wabash management, however, having little faith in State laws and city ordinances, instituted injunction proceedings in the United States Court at St. Louis.

DECISION FAVORS RAILROAD.

New Trial Under the Elkins Act Ordered in an Action Against the Missouri Pacific.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The United States Supreme Court to-day rendered its first opinion in an inter-State commerce case in which the Elkins act, passed at the last session of Congress, was dealt with. The case was that of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company against the United States, involving a question of discrimination on the part of the railroad company as between places. It was brought at the instance of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, but without any previous proceedings on the part of the commission.

The railroad company filed a demurrer to the bill, challenging the regularity of the proceedings, but the Circuit Court and the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit held the proceeding to be regular and decided the case in favor of the contention of the United States. These decisions were reversed by to-day's opinion, which was delivered by Justice White. He said that by the terms of the old law under which the case was tried, the proceeding would not have been regular, but that under the Elkins law it would be. The court therefore reversed and sent the case back for a new trial under the Elkins act.

Consolidation of Traction Companies.

ALBANY, March 9.—Articles of consolidation of the Dunkirk and Point Gratiot Traction Company with the Lake Shore Traction Company, forming the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Western Railroad Company, were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The principal office is in Buffalo. The capital stock of the new road is $305,000, and the Directors are Luther Allen, Jay E. Lattimer, James W. Holcomb, and E. Bingham Allen of Cleveland, Ohio; William J. Conaera, Truman G. Avery, Clarence M. Bushnell, Albert J. Myer of Buffalo, and Fred R. Green of Fredonia.

CITY'S CELEBRATION IN MAY.

Conference in the Mayor's Office on Ways and Means.

Mayor Low had a conference yesterday with Vice Chairman McInnes of the Board

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION

Principle Supported by League of Political Education.

Subject Introduced by Speakers on Labor and Lawlessness—Reference to the Coal Strike.

Several men who are known as supporters of the labor side in anti-capital controversies took occasion to urge compulsory arbitration at a meeting of the League for Political Education in the organization's rooms at 23 West Forty-fourth Street last evening. It was a small gathering, but a formal vote at the end showed that two-thirds of the men present favored the opinion of the speakers.

Edward H. Moffett, editor of Bricklayer and Mason, and a member of the Bricklayers' Union, was one of those who talked. The subject of the discussion was "Are Labor Unions Lawless?" Mr. Moffett said:

"Sometimes there is lawlessness among individuals, but it is regretted by none more than by the unions."

He said he had received a letter from an Australian labor leader who told of the success compulsory arbitration had won on that continent. The writer had said that American unions must be shy of the scheme because of prejudice against a word indicating abrogation of personal liberty, but he thought none would have objected if the plan had been called "free arbitration" or "Star-Spangled Banner arbitration."

"The recent coal strike," Mr. Moffett said, "showed how the voluntary arbitration principle was not good. The third party, or the public, interfered after the trouble was well under way. Neither contestant paid any attention to the interference. The third party was left out in the cold, so to speak. Voluntary arbitration cannot afford protection to the public. There must be arbitration backed up by the force and majesty of the law. The contesting parties must be compelled to talk it over and come to an agreement, or to behave themselves anyway, if they cannot agree."

Prof. Josiah C. Pumpelly read a paper in which he favored some sort of a court of arbitration and the incorporation of unions. W. J. Ghent, author of "Industrial Feudalism," upheld the side of the trades unions, which he declared not to be lawless.

Civilization, Mr. Ghent said, had not advanced to a point where lawlessness had ceased among individuals. There was a railroad company in a neighboring State that insisted on disobeying laws by divine right. "Lawlessness of union men had been evident in North, West, and South, and even here in metropolitan New York there was, he said, an evident lawless desire by the majority to violate the statutes relating to the sale of liquor.

"It was shown before the Strike Commission, he continued, that the coal operators had violated about all laws, and it was further shown that facts about the lawlessness of capitalists and United States soldiers had been suppressed, whereas they were rampant. The lawlessness of union men, he declared, was in every isolated case the result of specific provocation and unendurable conditions, whereas that of the capitalist came from a desire for greater profits. Though the labor man was not to be excused for the unlawful actions, his wrong deeds ought to be considered, said the speaker, in comparison with those of others and in the light of causes brought about by the opposing element.

Mr. Ghent voted for compulsory arbitration when the question was put to the audience.

Matthew M. Forney said to settle labor disputes it would be necessary to eliminate the fools and liars from both sides, to make folly innocuous and mendacity impossible. These things might be done, he suggested, through the proper courts. But he said he did not have much faith in compulsory arbitration.

"If that should apply to strikes," he concluded, "why could it not apply with equal justice to a dispute between a householder and a man who wanted to buy the house without the owner's consent? And would it not be just as applicable to the courtship of a young man, whether the girl wanted him for a husband or not?"

LOW GAS PRESSURE PERIL.

Physician Reports Death of Patient from Asphyxiation to the Coroners' Office.

Dr. Henry L. Shively of 308 Amsterdam Avenue reported to the Coroners' office yesterday the death of Adelaide Ann Conlin, twenty-four years old, of 125 West Sixty-seventh Street, a private patient, from gas asphyxiation, and the narrow escape of her sister, May Conlin, and of a young man who rooms in the same house. He said he believed the case to be due to the fact that the company permitted the pressure of gas to sink so low at intervals during the night that gas jets which have been left lighted will go out of their own accord with deadly result when the pressure is renewed.

"This is due to the fact that the company is now making water gas," said Dr. Shively. "It requires a heavy air pressure to force it through the pipes. Water gas only emits a blue flame, but by means of petroleum the company is able to give it illuminating qualities. I have noticed frequently that the pressure of gas is lowered in the morning between 3 and 4 o'clock. When I have returned from emergency calls at night and have attempted to make entries in my books it has been necessary for me to light several jets. When the lines brought front one jet I have noticed it go down very low in the space of a few minutes. Sometimes the light will go up and down repeatedly in the course of an hour. People should be very careful in this city about leaving gas turned on at night. If this is done the flame should be turned high enough to prevent any possibility of its going out."

Miss Conlin and her sister were found unconscious on the morning of March 4. She died last Saturday. Her sister is in a fair way to recover. The former revived to woke suddenly at about 4 o'clock that morning to find that the gas light he had left burning had gone out from no apparent cause, and that his room was fast filling with the gas from the open burner.

COASTWISE SHIPPING POOL.

Thomas W. Lawson of Boston May Be President of the Company.

The Coastwise Transportation Company was organized yesterday at the office of Arthur Seitz, 1,100 Hudson Street, Hoboken. The company has a capital stock of $3,000,000, half common and half 6 per cent. cumulative preferred, and is organized to operate the boats owned by Capt. J. G. Crowley of Boston, owner of the seven-masted schooner Thomas W. Lawson and ten other schooners. The incorporators are C. Frank Boughton of New York, Arthur Seitz of Hoboken, J. G. Crowley of Boston, Homer Albers of Boston, James Borthwick of Hoboken, Edmund D. Vanderbilt of Hoboken, and William E. Parpart of Hoboken.

It is understood that Thomas W. Lawson of Boston is to be President of the company and J. G. Crowley Treasurer and General Manager. Among others who, it is said, will be in the Directorate, besides the incorporators, are Charles W. Henry of Philadelphia, H. M. Bean of Camden, Me., and Samuel J. Goucher of Philadelphia.

The Crowley fleet consists of these vessels:

	Tons.		Tons.
Thomas W. Lawson	4,914	John R. Prescott	4,500
T. Charlton Henry	2,149	J. C. Strawbridge	1,400
W. L. Douglas (now building)	6,000	Wm Alicns Bough ton	3,700
Mount Hope	1,900	Arthur Sewall	5,900
Sagamore	2,200	George W. Wells	5,000
Henry W. Cramp	2,900		

Shipping men and agents said yesterday that the scheme, which is being promoted by Capt. J. G. Crowley, is exciting little local interest. The formation of such a company has been tentatively discussed here for a couple of months.

"More is known in Boston about this plan," said Capt. C. B. Parsons, President of the Maritime Exchange, than here. As I understand it the company is to be gotten up to prevent 'cutting under' and is to include sailing vessels and barges towed by tugs, a combination of Crowley's fleet and barge-owning companies with such interests as may care to come in. I do not believe that any local interest has gone in."

COLGATE ALUMNI DINE.

Dr. Lorimer Talks About the "Amusement-Loving Heresy," and Refers to the National Theatre Idea.

The New York Alumni Association of Colgate University held its annual dinner last evening at the Hotel Marlborough. At the guest table were the Rev. Dr. George Edward Merrill, President of Colgate; Controller Grout, the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, who responded to the toast "The Intellectual Life"; Frederick Emerson Brooks, the Rev. Dr. David Taylor, said to be the oldest living member of the association, being a member of the Class of 1846; the Rev. Dr. Edward Judson, the Rev. Robert G. Seymour, the Rev. A. W. Bourne, the Rev. G. G. Johnson, and Harry E. Fosdick.

Dr. Lorimer spoke of three heresies. The first was the short-course heresy, he called it, relating to the shortening of the college and university courses. The second heresy, he said, was that religion in the United States is being deserted by men of culture and higher education. He declared there was no foundation for such an assertion. The third heresy, he said, was the amusement-loving heresy.

"It is plain," he said, "that the theatre is a great educator. There have been, and are, pleas for a National theatre. It is said it will improve English and educate the people. It is a pleasant means, and I am not prepared to say it is not a good one.

"But culture, education, and religion can only come by downright hard work. There are those who want their religion in the form of amusement. There are those who would like to laugh as they enter the kingdom of heaven. You will surely find that the only way to the intellectual and religious life is by and through hard work."

The Rev. David Taylor, the Rev. Edward Judson, the Rev. Robert G. Seymour, A. W. Brown, Controller Grout, G. G. Johnson, and H. E. Fosdick also spoke.

PARK AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

Member of Citizens' Association Says a "Joker" for the Railroad Is in a Senate Bill.

A meeting of the East Side Citizens' Association, an organization formed to protect the interests of property owners in connection with the proposed improvements for railways in Park Avenue, is to be held soon to devise means to defeat what Dr. Henry Deane of 454 Lexington Avenue, a member of the association, described last night as a new move of the railroads to obtain power from the Legislature to condemn property.

"I learn," he said, "that a 'joker' has been inserted in the bill before the Senate which the railroads will be able to condemn all of the property bounded by Forty-second and Forty-fifth Streets, Lexington and Depew Avenues, three big blocks, the value of which is estimated at $8,000,000. This will mean that many fine buildings, including the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled and the Grand Central Palace, will have to come down, besides many private residences."

VANDALS AT A MONUMENT.

Theft in Prospect Park of Bronze Letters of Inscriptions for Brave Marylanders.

The Brooklyn police are hunting for vandals who on Sunday defaced the Maryland Monument in Prospect Park by removing from its base eighty bronze letters that formed parts of inscriptions. The monument was erected at the foot of Lookout Hill by the Sons of the Revolution of Maryland to the memory of the 400 brave Marylanders who laid down their lives in Battle Pass in the battle of Long Island to save the American army.

On the front of the base of the monument was this inscription: "In Honor of Maryland's Four Hundred, Who on This Battlefield, Aug. 27, 1776, Saved the American Army." Another inscription, on one side, was a quotation from Washington: "Good God! What Brave Fellows I Must This Day Lose!" A third inscription tells in brief the story of how the Marylanders saved the army.

All of the letters on the front of the base were stolen, and several from the Washington quotation were carried away also. The belief is that the letters were stolen for the price they would bring at a junkshop.

Poison in Alleged Case of Foul Play.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., March 9.—The Coroner's jury in the case of William Smith, who died on Friday in his home near Kinnesville, rendered a verdict this afternoon that poison had been administered to him by some person or persons. The man was found in agony in his room on Thursday. A bottle that had contained whisky and paris green was found near the house. At the inquest no motive was shown for the alleged foul play.

N. Y. Mortgage and Security Election.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Mortgage and Security Company yesterday William H. Chesebrough, Charles V. Fornes, and Walter T. Rosen were added to the Board of Directors.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Sylvan Bowlers Win Two Games in National League Tournament.

In the tournament of the National Bowling League last night, the Sylvan bowlers of Brooklyn won two of three games with the Harlem Circle team, and scored 1,031 in the third game. The scores follow:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
State's National Alleys.

SYLVAN.	1st.	2d.	3d.	HARLEM CIRCLE.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Granger	178	160	203	Ebling	216	158	227
Buck	159	171	226	Kelly	181	224	162
Kirk	210	193	220	Lappe	170	146	171
Carson	244	224	253	Engelhart	167	249	211
Dickson	167	176	115	Koster	213	167	213
Total	977	924	1,017	Total	947	979	974

HARLEM NAVY LEAGUE.
Thum & Kahledorf's Harlem Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Nassau Boat Club—Carbonell, 180; Stivers, 140; Lefferts, 133; Thomas, 178; Reddy, 182. Total, 823.

Waverley Boat Club—Hickmas, 156; Siegler, 180; Fiske, 130; Fiswitt, 176; Shoemaker, 131. Total, 781.

SECOND GAME.—Waverley Boat Club—Hickmas, 156; Siegler, 196; Fiske, 198; Fiswitt, 194; Shoemaker, 140. Total, 904.

Union Boat Club—Monahan, 174; McCoy, 168; Wise, 194; Weicke, 142; Hunt, 141. Total, 819.

THIRD GAME.—Union Boat Club—Monahan, 182; McCoy, 146; Wise, 186; Weicke, 149; Hunt, 192. Total, 873.

Nassau Boat Club—Carbonell, 194; Stivers, 157; Lefferts, 152; Thomas, 199; Reddy, 142. Total, 824.

BEN FRANKLIN LEAGUE.
Cadieux's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Evening Sun—Morton, 149; Fautsch, 164; Le Claire, 113; Ryan, 139; Kinney, 129. Total, 694.

Mail and Express—Wallace, 167; Sellers, 140; Snyder, 129; Smith, 167; Butts, 124. Total, 667.

SECOND GAME.—Mail and Express—Wallace, 140; Sellers, 165; Snyder, 110; Smith, 112; Butts, 121. Total, 648.

Commercial Bulletin—Williams, 179; Fitzgerald, 116; Gardner, 139; O'Rourke, 120; Doyle, 160. Total, 714.

THIRD GAME.—Williams, 168 Fitzgerald, 88; Gardner, 181; O'Rourke, 136; Doyle, 173. Total, 606.

Evening Sun—Morton, 138; Fautsch, 130; Le Claire, 148; Scanlon, 109; Kinney, 176. Total, 682.

METAL DISTRICT LEAGUE.
Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Kiggins & Tooker—M. Kiggins, 182; W. Kiggins, 110; Henkel, 148; Bissinger, 179; Boden, 115. Total, 712.

Sharp & Dohme—Forfeited.

SECOND GAME.—Cortlies, Macy & Co.—Guild, 157; Myers, 125; Miles, 162; Pittinger, 144; Garrison, 177. Total, 766.

Sharp & Dohme—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.—Cortlies, Macy & Co.—Guild, 173; Myers, 168; Miles, 171; Pittinger, 166; Garrison, 128. Total, 823.

Kiggins & Tooker—M. Kiggins, 137; Thomet, 115; Henkel, 120; Bissinger, 156; Boden, 109. Total, 652.

FREE TOURNAMENT.
Amann & Trieste's New York Alleys.

Harmony Bowling Club Team No. 1. (City)—Katzenberg, 172; A. Allison, 183; Alexander, 149; G. Allison, 149; Decker, 173. Total, 826.

Knickerbocker Bowling Club Team No. 1. (Bronx)—D. Leonhardt, 158; Geisler, 161; Snyder, 184; Maisacher, 178; Le Forest, 167. Total, 852.

Harmony Bowling Club Team No. 2. (City)—Jacobs, 166; Marx, 165; Rosenthal, 141; Rosenberg, 138; Steinhardt, 174. Total, 728.

Knickerbocker Bowling Club Team No. 2. (Bronx)—C. Leonhardt, 179; Schultz, 151; Carbell, 153; Hoffman, 147; Lancaster, 165. Total, 795.

Monumental Bowling Club Team No. 1. (City)—Rudolph, 138; Fisher, 144; Stiefel, 168; Kappelter, 160; Erdman, 171. Total, 781.

Monumental Bowling Club Team No. 2. (City)—Fenn, 98; Bender, 166; Jasperson, 166; Washatt, 100; Rosber, 104. Total, 501.

EXTEND RIFLE SHOOTING

National Rifle Association Adopts Administration Plan.

Will Also Encourage Rifle Shooting in Schools and Colleges — American Team to be Sent Abroad.

President Roosevelt's plan for the establishment of a National volunteer reserve militia having failed of approval at the recent session of Congress, the National Rifle Association now proposes to take up the plan and carry it through without aid from Congress, and at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the association, held in this city yesterday afternoon, the following resolution was passed by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the National Rifle Association of America, recognizing the importance of training the young men of the country in rifle shooting, adopt a code for a course of rifle instruction, which code shall be the same as that proposed by the War Department for the State militia, and that official score sheets be supplied to all ranges and to rifle clubs throughout the United States for the purpose of enabling citizens not connected with any military establishment an opportunity to qualify and become enrolled in the National Marksmen's Reserve; that a suitable decoration be given to each person qualifying, and that a classified report be made to the War Department each year of those who have qualified under the code.

It is proposed to supply official score sheets to all the rifle clubs throughout the country and all qualifying will be done under proper supervision. Those qualifying will receive private decorations with the words "National Marksman" inscribed thereon; and for each subsequent year a small pendant inscribed with the year will be given. Report will be made to the War Department of those qualifying during the year and will be published by the National Rifle Association.

It is a well-known fact that the personnel of the National Guard changes about every five years. Those young men who have served their enlistment drop back into private life and cease to take any interest in military affairs. Many of them become interested in rifle shooting when serving with the flag, but are compelled to give it up when discharged. The reserve plan will give such young men an opportunity to continue rifle shooting.

The National Rifle Association has also decided to take steps to secure the introduction of courses in rifle shooting in the educational institutions of the country, and the following resolution was also adopted at the meeting yesterday:

Resolved, That the National Rifle Association of America, recognizing the importance of taking steps to secure the affiliation with it of colleges, universities, and other educational institutions of the United States for the purpose of stimulating and encouraging rifle practice among the American youth.

As most of the important institutions have army officers detailed to them to give military instruction, about all that is required is the issue by the Government of the necessary ordnance and ordnance stores, and the National Rifle Association has offered to co-operate with the Secretary of War, looking to the securing from Congress the authority for such issue.

When a course of instruction in rifle firing has become established, it is the purpose of the National Rifle Association to institute a series of competitions among the schools to keep the interest alive. At Bisley last year thirty-four English schools sent teams to compete in the matches of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain. At one time there were nearly 2,000 school boys on the Bisley Range shooting in the several matches. It is believed that a young man, who as a school boy becomes interested in this branch of sport—if such it can be called—will keep his interest in it throughout his life, and in addition to the gratification as a scholar as would be a better and more useful citizen than he who has not indulged in the manly sport of rifle shooting.

Another matter of importance which was taken up by the Executive Committee yesterday was that of sending a team of American military riflemen to Bisley next Summer to compete for the Kolapore Trophy. It was resolved to send a team, provided the necessary funds can be raised for the purpose.

It has been estimated that about $8,000 will be required to pay the expenses of properly training and sending abroad such a team. So far about $600 has been subscribed by regiments of this city and New Jersey.

POLO SEASON OPENS.

Aiken Defaulted to Camden Team — Freebooters Won First Game.

CAMDEN, S. C., March 9.—The opening event of the Polo Association for 1903 was held here to-day for cups offered by the Camden Country Clubs. The first match scheduled was between teams of fours, representing Camden and Aiken, but owing to the failure of the latter to put in an appearance it went by default to the former, thus giving two legs for Camden to one for Aiken on the challenge cup, which is being competed for annually on alternate grounds.

In place of Aiken the Camden Freebooters lined up against the Camden team. The score, without handicaps, was: Freebooters—Whistler, the King team, and Kennedy, 6; Kingsley, Cantrell, Hartwell, and Edmundson, Goodwin, and Boykin, 3 goals. The non-appearance of the Aiken team was disappointing, as they had been looked for up to the last moment.

The tournament at Camden lasts through this week, the events being matches between pairs for cups.

De La Salle Basket Ball Victory.

In a basket ball game which was decided in the gymnasium of the De La Salle Institute yesterday the second team of De La Salle easily outplayed the boys from Hamilton Institute Grammar School by the score of 44 to 10. For the winners Feeney proved to be a team in himself, and Kurfet did all the scoring for the losing team. The line-up:

De La Salle, 44.	Position	Hamilton Inst., 10.
Lyons	Right forward	Kirk
Barres	Left forward	Kurfet
Lafferty	Center	Wright
Celli	Right guard	McCotter
Feeney	Left guard	Stokes

Goals from field—Feeney, 11; Celli, 3; Barres, 2; Lyons, 2; Kirk, 2; Kurfet, 2; Lafferty, Feeney, Louis—Kurfet, 4. Referee—J. Thorpe, De La Salle. Time of halves.—Twenty minutes.

Yale's Entries for Saturday's Games.

Capt. Thomas of the Yale team yesterday sent in twenty-eight entries for the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association games at Madison Square Garden on Saturday night. Several prominent men figure in this list, which is as follows:

Capt. J. B. Thomas, Jr., H. S. Alexander, H. Bodman, F. Phipps, W. Jack, V. K. Bracher, and C. B. Long, in the 60-yard handicap; F. Phipps, V. K. Bracher, and C. B. Long, in the 220-yard handicap; W. Jack in the 440-yard handicap; A. C. Ward and M. A. Howard in the 440-yard novice; C. B. Alcott and W. D. Waldron in the 880-yard handicap; M. H. Behr, J. C. Preston, C. H. Carroll, C. H. Banks, J. Cook, Jr., and W. McLanahan in the pole vault, and E. A. Deming, N. B. Hastings, D. W. Pranchot, and C. E. Jacobus in the inter-collegiate relay race. Of these Capt. J. B. Thomas, Jr., C. H. Long, who is looked on as a sure winner in the quarter at the next inter-collegiate meet, and Behr, who has done over 10 feet 6 inches in the pole vault, and Preston, who won the pole vault event at the Yale-Harvard dual meet, are expected to win the events in which they are entered. With entries from Pennsylvania, Columbia, Yale, Cornell, College City of New York, and New York University, this meet will have quite an intercollegiate flavor.

Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory Games.

Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment, has invaded the athletic field, and will hold its first series of indoor sports in the armory, at Third Avenue and Seventh Street, Saturday evening, April 4.

Sanction has been granted by the Amateur Athletic Union, and the list of events includes novice races at 60 yards and three-quarters of a mile, and handicaps at 50 yards, one and a half miles, 12-pound shot, and potato race.

Fast time may be expected in the various races, as the committee has decided to permit the use of spiked shoes. The armory will be open for practice on Tuesday and Thursday evening of each week.

BASEBALL SITE SECURED

Location of American League Grounds Will Be Known To-day.

Johnson Declared the Selection Was Made of Three Places—Strangers to the Game in Deal.

Some time this afternoon President Ban Johnson of the American Baseball League will announce the whereabouts of the new baseball grounds for the club which his organization will place in this city during the coming season. Since last Thursday all of the American League clubs have been represented by one or more officials at the annual meeting of that association in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and every day it was thought that an announcement would be made as to the location of the new ball park. Last night, after another adjournment had been taken, President Johnson stated that the deal for a playing site had been closed, and the franchise would be awarded to the New York club when the delegates would meet to-day.

"After having carefully discussed the situation," said Mr. Johnson last night, "we have arrived at a decision as to which of the three sites was best suited to our requirements, and the deal is closed. In making the choice I believe that we have not made any mistake, and when I announce the location of our grounds I feel sure that those most interested will be perfectly satisfied. At to-morrow's session the franchise will be awarded to the new club and then I will announce everything which needs publicity, in regard to our grounds and other arrangements."

When asked whether the site chosen was on Manhattan Island or in the Bronx, Mr. Johnson said that he would not answer that question until to-day, and in reply to another query as to whether any well-known baseball men were interested in the new club, he said that among them there were some men who were strangers in professional baseball.

Baseball Team of Railway Employes.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Baseball Club is now ready to book games with out-of-town teams having inclosed grounds, who can offer suitable guarantees. Games have been arranged with the Roselles, Haverstraws, Suburbans, Greenpoint Athletics, Rutherfords, Marines, and others. The following players will represent the "Mopac": they are commonly called: James Tully and James Bulger, pitchers; Charles Tilley and Peter Waters, catchers; Joseph Longua, shortstop and Captain Jake Brehm, second base; J. Murphy, third base; Joseph O'Ryan, shortstop; G. Fleming, first base; Walter Alry, right field; Edward Leary, left field, and Bert Mallett, centre field. Address, S. Neilson Rice, P. O. Box 1,798, New York City.

McLean Signed to Play Here.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 9.—John ("Tip") O'Neill of this city, considered one of the best second basemen and hitters in Canadian baseball circles, has been signed to play with the Milwaukee team during the coming season, and is to report at Chicago on March 24. "Jack" McLean, who has caught in St. John for two seasons and was formerly with the Boston American Leaguers, has been signed to play in New York.

Baseball Sure for Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 9.—The announcement is made by the Schenectady Baseball Association that Ben Ellis has been selected as the Captain-Manager of the local State League team. Shortell has been signed to cover second base. The association has secured nearly all the money needed for the season.

Baseball Teams Exchange Players.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—The National League baseball teams of Pittsburg and St. Louis, it is announced, have agreed to an exchange of players. St. Louis gives Kruger in exchange for Burke. Brashear goes to Philadelphia.

Cups for Yale Yachtsmen.

The Yale-Corinthian Yacht Club will hold its first series of races for the Graduate Cup on April 18, and the other races for this cup will take place on April 20, May 2, and May 9. The races for the Officers' Cup series will occur on May 23 and 30, and June 6 and 13. Cups will be given for first, second, and third places in each series, and on every Wednesday during the season there will be a special race for a cup offered by the club. The fleet will cruise to the Thimble Islands on May 16, returning the next day, and cups are offered for first places in the outward and homeward race.

Isaac Stern's Virginia II. Sold.

Isaac Stern's champion knockabout Virginia II., formerly the Oiseau, has been sold through Gardner & Cox to Henry L. Maxwell. In the Bound racing of 1901 she beat everything in her class, and last year she won nine of the eleven races in which she started. The Virginia II. is 42 feet long over all, 25 feet 5 inches on the water line, 10 feet beam, and 6 feet 5 inches draught. The boat is now at Tebo's Basin, where her new owner, who is a member of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian and Larchmont Yacht Clubs, is having her put in shape for the racing season.

New Yawl for J. D. McKee.

J. Dalzell McKee, who has just been proposed for membership in the Atlantic Yacht Club, is having a yawl built from the designs of H. Manly Crosby. The yacht will be named Cruiser III. and is 60 feet long over all, 40 feet long on the water line, 14 feet 6 inches beam, and 5 feet 6 inches draught. She is being built at the Crosby yards at Osterville, Mass.

Dyker Meadow Golf Club Officers.

The officers and committees of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club have been elected, as follows:

President—Daniel Chauncey; Vice President—S. Vilas Beckwith; Secretary—Crowell Hadden, Jr.; Treasurer—John B. Holland; Captain—Howard T. Walden.

Board of Governors—Charles Adams, S. Vilas Beckwith, Walter S. Brewster, Clark Burnham, Daniel Chauncey, Arthur P. Clapp, Walter H. Crittenden, Horace C. Du Val, William J. Gedney, Crowell Hadden, Jr., John B. Holland, William Jarvie, Frederick J. Phillips, Samuel K. Probasco, Howard T. Walden.

House Committee—Arthur P. Clapp, Chairman; John B. Holland, Walter S. Brewster, Crowell Hadden, Jr., and Horace C. Du Val.

Greens Committee—S. Vilas Beckwith, Chairman; William Jarvie, Walter S. Crittenden, Charles Adams, and Clark Burnham.

Handicap Committee—Frederick J. Phillips, Chairman; Samuel K. Probasco, and William J. Geddes.

Auditing Committee—R. L. Cuthbert and George W. Chauncey.

Ladies' Committee—Mrs. Adolphe E. Smyth, Chairman; Mrs. E. L. Kalbfleisch, Jr., Miss Madelaine Chauncey, Mrs. James H. Merritt, Miss Grace Chauncey, and Miss Ethel Pearsall.

R. F. Doherty's Tennis Championship.

MONTE CARLO, March 9.—The final round in the singles for the international tennis championship and the Monte Carlo Challenge Cup was won to-day by R. F. Doherty. His opponent, F. L. Risley, slipped and injured his knee in the first set, which he lost, 6-1. Risley made a game fight and won the next set, 10-14, when he retired.

Valuable Pointer Poisoned.

COSHOCTON, Ohio, March 9.—Floyd Cortright's one-thousand-dollar pointer dog Hawkeye died to-day ten minutes after arriving from the Pittsburg bench show, where it had taken four first prizes. An autopsy is said to have shown that the dog was poisoned.

One Favorite Won at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Only one favorite won to-day at Oakland, but well-played second choices were successful. Lode Star, in the mile and a quarter race, bolted at the start, and colliding with Goldone, unseated Boland.

Jockey Lindsley's Critical Condition.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—Jockey J. Lindsley of Cincinnati, who was thrown in the sixth race Saturday at the Fair Grounds, has not regained consciousness, and his condition is critical.

The spirit of the day.
John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey
The secret of eloquence.
W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N.Y.

FOOTBALL CRISIS NEAR

Harvard Faculty Considers Possibility of Abolishing the Game.

Athletic Committee at a Meeting Last Night Failed to Ratify the Agreement with Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 9.—Harvard's Athletic Committee held an important meeting to-night, but to the keen disappointment of the Crimson undergraduates, failed to ratify the agreement with Yale drawn up at the Springfield conference on Saturday. One or two matters are yet hanging fire, but another meeting of the committee will be held on Friday, and it is expected that the ratification will then be satisfactorily effected.

The important feature of to-night's meeting was the calling in of Coaches Lewis, Farley, and Dibblee and of Carl Marshall, Captain of next Fall's football eleven, to get from them opinions regarding the brutality and roughness of football, in order that information concerning football might be gathered and a report made to Harvard's Faculty to influence its decision whether or not the game shall be abolished either entirely or as an intercollegiate sport at Harvard.

Each of the four men mentioned reiterated the statements of Prof. Hollis that football is essentially a rough, hard game, possessing many unpleasant features, but still calling for qualities that make it the best of sports. The possibility contained in it of directing the attack of eleven men against the weakest man on the opposing eleven was generally deplored, and a fair discussion of the game in all its details was indulged in.

On the whole the attitude of the four visitors was very favorable to the game and there is little doubt that the committee will make a negative report to the faculty in answer to the question whether or not they think that the game should be abolished.

According to a statement by Prof. Hollis, Chairman of Harvard's Athletic Committee, last night, it would be an easy matter, as football rules now stand, for one member to so influence the Faculty that football would be abolished at Harvard. Prof. Hollis does not say such an abolition is likely to be made so far as he is concerned.

"It will not be made yet, he says, but there is no mistake in the attitude of the faculty, and it will be the easiest matter to influence them to eradicate the sport. The announcement yesterday that the Harvard faculty had referred to the Athletic Committee the advisability of abolishing intercollegiate football at Harvard gives, according to Prof. Hollis, only a small idea of the real feeling of the faculty on this important question.

"One man," Prof. Hollis said last night, "would have no difficulty in influencing them to abolish football as a sport." Prof. Hollis also made this statement: "I am not opposed to the right kind of football. I only object to the brutal gladiatorial contests into which, under the present rules, it has degenerated. I am not in favor of giving up the game with Yale—in fact, I shall use my power to promote that game. But I hold that Harvard and Yale should not play under the present rules. This statement, in the light of past events, throws a flood of light on Prof. Hollis's attitude, for it shows that, without him, Harvard's faculty might have been persuaded to take drastic measures.

TROTTERS TO BE MATCHED.

Major Delmar's Representative to Arrange a Race with Lord Derby.

That the trotters Major Delmar, 2:05¾, and Lord Derby, 2:05¾, will meet in a special match race during the coming season is now practically settled. Alta McDonald, who controls Major Delmar, is expected to arrive in this city to-morrow for the purpose of placing a forfeit of $1,000 to bind the match, and also to sign articles of agreement, including the terms of the race. William E. Snyder, who owns Lord Derby, is absent in California, his trainer, George Spear, will attend to the details of the contest. The trainer of Lord Derby practically made the terms of the match, which are: $5,000 a side and all the added money which any Association will give to have the race trotted over its track, winner to take all. Each side to post $1,000 at once with an acceptable stakeholder, $1,000 more thirty days before the date set for the race, and the balance of $3,000 to be posted the night before the contest. As these conditions seem to be agreeable to both parties, there should be no difficulty in their coming to terms quickly.

Secretary Reeves has made two offers to have the race decided over the Empire City track, and it will take place there, very probably, on July 4, in connection with a varied programme of trotting and pacing races.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—Maister was the only beaten favorite here to-day. Jockey Fuller rode four winners. Weather rainy; track heavy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; five and one-half furlongs. Miss Aubrey, 102 pounds, (Munro,) 2 to 1, won; Venus Victrix, 98, (Phillips,) 6 to 1, second; Sir Dixon, 97, (Mason,) 16 to 1, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Quicksilver, Sue Iris, Nimbledown, Queen Priess, The Widow, Antigone, and Sallie, Jr., also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; five and one-half furlongs. Midnight Chimes, 101 pounds, (Fuller,) 2 to 1, won; Mary Shanley, 101, (Mason,) 4 to 1, second; Marion Lynch, 106, (Otis,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:13. The Bronze Demon, Four Leaf C., Pickle Splint, Dandie Dells, Miss Quick, Dr. Fannie, Lady Over, and Antigone also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Lord Neville, 107, (Fuller,) 7 to 2, won; Maister, 115, (Phillips,) 2 to 1, second; Mosketo, 105, (Pollock,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:25 2-5. Russellton, Morosh, Optimo, Anatomia, and Meres also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; seven furlongs. Miss Frank Foster, 83 pounds, (Davisson,) 6 to 5, won; Amigard, 92, (Phillips,) 2 to 1, second; Blue Blaze, 92, (Scully,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:24. Right and True, Chanterelle, and Myra Morello also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Birch Broom, 103 pounds, (Fuller,) 6 to 5, won; Embarrassment, 100, (Gannon,) 13 to 1, second; Welcome Light, 104, (Davisson,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Sheriff Bell, Hand Organ, Capers, and Fair Lass also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and three-eighths. Leflare, 108 pounds, (Fuller,) 7 to 10, won; Zazel, 100, (Davisson,) 50 to 1, second; Footspray, 104, (Murphy,) 8 to 1, third. Time—2:22. Charles D., Fest, Accolade, and Fay the Fiddler also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Emir, 99 pounds; Prince Eugene, Ocean, Handspinner, Springstead, 104 each; Decoration, King Dove, 107 each; Safeguard, 109; War Cry, 112.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; one mile. Lane Minor, 106 pounds; Thurles, John Bull, 108 each; Goldags, Katie Gibbons, 105 each; Chorus Boy, Henry of Franstanza, Notre Mame, Wunderlich, Lissome, 110 each; Sir Pitzhugh, 113.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile and a quarter. Georgia Gardner, 92 pounds; Tammany Chief, Latson, 99 each; Irving Mayer, 100; Swordsman, Compass, 103 each; The Way, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Flora Levy, 85 pounds; Master Marco, Carnot Knight, 97 each; Barkeimore, Farmer Jim, 99 each; Brush By, 95; Love Pageant, Floyd K., Frank Bies, 109 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Klawasa, 90 pounds; Musical Slipper, 95; Ernach, 98; Dearberty, Zack Ford, 100 each; Bart Howe, 103; Tom Collins, The Bronze Demon, 108; Velasquez, Glenzen, 105 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Ruby Ray, Hucona, 95 pounds each; Maran, Prince Webb, 106 each; Rastus, The Bouncer, 110 each; Denny Duffy, 113; Lofter, Russellton, King Barleycorn, Avalona, 115 each.

Straight-Rail Handicap Billiards.

A straight rail handicap billiard tournament, in which nine players are to take part, was begun last night at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. The opening game was rather long drawn out, the winner requiring seventy-two innings to make his quota of 100 points. C. Lewis, playing 100, defeated George Wesley, (85,) who only scored 73 points in seventy-one innings.

In a 100-ball pool match for the Clarence E. Green trophy, C. L. Robinson, who has won the cup twice, was the victor. He defeated F. J. Gordon by a score of 100 to 77.

Knickerbocker Billiard Tournament.

Only two games remain to be played in order to conclude the 14.2 billiard handicap tournament at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. Last night J. Annis, playing 135, defeated F. Boyd, one of the scratch men, very easily, the final score being 125 to 42 in favor of Annis. The scores by innings:

Annis—0 16 6 1 0 2 1 9 5 11 1 0 4 0 4 7 1 2 15 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 12 18 0 2 0 2 0 0 5 10 2 6 2 1 0 1. Total, 125; average, 4.5-45.

Boyd—0 1 0 4 2 5 1 4 1 0 3 2 2 7 0 4 1 7 0 1 0 0 4 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 2 4 1 0 1 1 3 6 0 1 0. Total, 42; average, 1.17-45.

Billiards at New York A. C.

At the New York Athletic Club last night two games were decided in the straight rail handicap billiard tournament. In the Class B game Peter Doelger Jr., playing 95, defeated F. R. R

RIGHTS INSURANCE TRUST

Senator McClelland Wants Laws to Keep Rates Down.

He Introduces Two Bills at Albany and Says the Fire Companies' Rates Are Extortionate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—Senator McClelland has in his possession what he considers indisputable evidence that the fire insurance companies of the State of New York have entered into a trust agreement to raise the rates of insurance and to-night he introduced two bills for the purpose of controlling the combination.

One bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any two insurance companies in the state to combine for the purpose of determining or fixing rates. Any officer or agent of an insurance company who becomes a party to any such agreement is to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

The other provides that there shall be indorsed upon every policy the statement that the consideration written as premium is not based upon any agreement as to rates entered into by a combination of companies, their representatives, or agents.

Senator McClelland's attack upon the fire insurance combination is the second made at this session. Several weeks ago a bill was introduced by Senator Bailey which was designed to put a stop to the fixing of fire insurance rates upon an exorbitant scale. Under the existing law a person who is unable to place insurance with any of the companies of the State is permitted to place it with an outside company. Mr. Bailey's bill proposed that whenever an owner of property made oath that he could obtain insurance with a foreign company at a lesser rate than he could with any domestic company he should be privileged to take out a policy in the foreign company.

There was a hearing on this bill before the Committee on Insurance of the Senate last Wednesday. The objection was raised that if passed it would allow "wild-cat" insurance in the State.

When Senator McClelland returned to his home in Westchester last week, he sent for a New York insurance broker with whom he is on terms of intimacy and asked him, as a matter of truth, there was in the assertion that the companies had entered into a combination to raise rates.

"The evidence which he furnished me of such a combination astonished me," said Senator McClelland to-night. "He brought me a copy of the so-called code of the trust. I perused it through and am prepared to say that there never was a more farce-and-fast combination than that which now exists between the fire insurance companies of the State.

"There is not a fire insurance company or a fire insurance broker within the metropolitan district of New York that is not in this trust. When a broker takes out a license from the State to do an insurance business he must also procure a membership in the trust, or he will not be able to write a policy for any insurance company in the city. He must also bind himself that he will maintain the rates established by the combination. He is not allowed even to rebate part of his commission to the person who takes out the policy.

"As to the effect that this combination has had upon rates, I was given startling evidence. A certain piece of property which was insured last year for 40 cents on the thousand this year had the rate raised to $6.04.

"I had an idea that perhaps the trust could be dissolved under the Donnelly anti-trust law. I looked up that law, but found it applied only to combinations which dealt in manufactured articles.

"There may be something in the contention that if the bill introduced by Senator Bailey were to pass the doors would be opened to wild cat companies to do business in this State, but surely something should be done to prevent the extortion which is now being practiced by the fire insurance companies upon the property owners of the State, and I think the legislation which I have proposed will accomplish the desired result."

TENEMENT LAW COMPROMISE.

Concessions Made to Brooklyn and the Bronx, but the Present Statute to be Strengthened.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—Tenement House Commissioner De Forest's bill will be introduced to-morrow. Mr. De Forest, Lawrence Veiller, the Secretary of the Tenement House Commission, and President Swanstrom of the Borough of Brooklyn this afternoon had a long conference with Gov. Odell.

The bill prepared by Mr. De Forest was submitted to the Governor, and all of its details thoroughly explained to him. The Governor was convinced of the wisdom of its provisions, and practically gave Mr. De Forest the assurance that no other amendments than those agreed to by him would receive the executive sanction. Messrs. De Forest and Swanstrom left for New York on one of the evening trains, but Secretary Veiller remained to see the bill introduced. None of the three was willing to make known the provisions of the bill previous to its introduction, but enough was learned about it to permit of the statement that it will satisfy every reasonable objection which has been made to the present law without the surrender of any of the fundamental principles upon which the existing act was founded.

It will afford a proper measure of relief to the Bronx and Brooklyn, upon which sections the drastic provisions of the present law bore heavily, and from which the agitation for its modification has mainly come.

The real estate men and builders of Brooklyn and the Bronx have asserted that since the enactment of the present law building operations in these two boroughs have been seriously affected. The kind of buildings which are most popular in these boroughs, the three-story tenements, have practically been prohibited by the present law.

It is understood that the main feature of the bill is in respect to the size of the courts in four-story apartment houses. The new dimensions required are 8 by 14 feet. The old requirement is 11 by 22 feet. The reduction granted is a concession that has been demanded by the builders in Brooklyn and the Bronx, where four-story houses are the prevailing type. It will not affect Manhattan Borough, because tenement houses there are not less than six stories in height. For six-story buildings the size of the courts will be kept at 11 by 22 feet.

It is stated that while the reasonable concessions asked for are made in the present bill, the measure will not mark any retrogression in the tenement house policy adopted a year ago, because many provisions are made in the new bill which will strengthen the law.

MR. PLATT AND THE SCHOOLS.

Favors Control by the Regents, but Separate Election of the State Superintendent.

ALBANY, March 9.—Verification of the report that Senator Platt had written a letter favoring the control of the school system by the Regents, but disapproving of the election of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction by that body, was obtained to-night.

Chairman Dunn of the Republican State Committee has had definite instructions from Mr. Platt, it is said, to favor the Regents. Senator Platt's first letter defining his attitude was written to Superintendent Skinner.

ANOTHER CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

Would Confer Power of Investigation Upon the Municipal Boards.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—Assemblyman Hartnett to-night introduced a bill which confers upon every municipal civil service commission in the State the right now enjoyed by the State Civil Service Commission to conduct investigations and to report upon all matters touching the enforcement of the provisions of the Civil Service law.

The local commissions are to have the right to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, and compel the productions of papers and records. They will have all the power of an investigating committee of the Legislature, and may invoke the power of any court of record to compel the attendance of witnesses.

Mr. Burnett said that the bill had been given to him by the State Civil Service Commission, and he knew nothing more of the purposes which it was intended to carry out than it disclosed. It is said that one reason for the bill is a situation which now exists in Oswego, where the old municipal service commission has refused to surrender records to the new.

MONEY FOR NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Principals Ask for Higher Salaries for the Teachers.

ALBANY, March 9.—A committee of Normal School Principals and Superintendent Skinner of the State Department of Public Instruction told Gov. Odell to-day that in order to maintain a proper standard among the Normal School teachers a larger appropriation was necessary. It was declared that the salaries paid are so small that Normal Schools are losing their best teachers.

The total appropriation for normal schools is $335,000, and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee has added $30,000 to that sum. The Principals said that the increase should be twice that sum.

BREVETS FOR MILITIA OFFICERS.

ALBANY, March 9.—Adjt.-Gen. Henry, at the command of Gov. Odell, has granted brevets to these members of the National Guard:

Major William M. Kirby of Auburn, ordnance officer on the staff of Gen. Roe, brevetted Major General, for meritorious service of more than twenty-five years.

Col. George R. Fowler of Brooklyn, Surgeon on the staff of Gen. Roe, brevetted Brigadier General, for meritorious service of more than twenty-five years.

Capt. Clarence W. Smith of Brooklyn, brevetted Major, for previous service in the Naval Militia.

Mr. Grout to Champion a Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—Controller Grout will come to Albany to-morrow to make an argument in behalf of the bill which Senator Wagner introduced at his request amending the Rapid Transit Commission act. The principal feature of Mr. Grout's bill is a provision that the term Commissioners shall serve nine years and that they shall be appointed by the Mayor.

Railway Commission Bill Presented.

ALBANY, March 9.—Assemblyman Finch to-night introduced the Merchants' Association bill hitherto described, providing for two additional State Railroad Commissioners, to be civil engineers.

Gov. Odell Signs a Bill.

ALBANY, March 9.—The Governor has signed Assemblyman Patten's bill incorporating Tonawanda as a city.

PRESIDENT CANTOR CRITICISED IN COURT.

Application for Peremptory Mandamus to Compel Extension of Riverside Drive—Property Owners' Complaints.

Borough President Cantor came in for considerable adverse criticism in connection with the Riverside Drive extension yesterday in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, when the attorney for the Lansing Investment Company, owners of Audubon Park, sought to obtain from Justice McCall a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel the Borough President to proceed with the improvement. Justice McCall took part in this criticism.

"President Cantor has not acted with due diligence in this matter," the Justice said in the course of the argument, "and neither Mr. Cantor nor any other public officer has the right to delay public improvements when the interests of the public and the interests of private property owners are at stake."

W. B. Hopping, representing the Lansing Company, who argued for the writ, was opposed by Assistant Corporation Counsel O'Neill. Mr. Hopping said that the interests of his client and of the other property owners of the section had been greatly affected by the delay.

"This public improvement was ordered in 1897 by an act of the Legislature," he said, "which act specified in detail the exact course to be followed by the drive extension from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to the connection with Boulevard Lafayette near One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street. Under that act the necessary property was acquired by the city through condemnation proceedings, and absolute title was acquired by the city on Sept. 22, 1900. Since that time absolutely nothing has been done. Taxes have been paid on account of these improvements, which never have been made. We have waited more or less patiently for two and a half years for some move to be made, and we think it high time to act for our own relief."

Mr. O'Neill said that Mr. Cantor had been proceeding with all due diligence, and that on Friday of the present week maps would be presented to the Board of Estimate for piecemeal work on the improvement.

"We object to any piecemeal improvement, Mr. Hopping said, "as this is an attempt to sidetrack the whole affair. Under the statute the entire plan must be presented to the board for approval or disapproval in the aggregate."

The Justice said he would take the entire matter under advisement, and asked Mr. Hopping to present papers and affidavits on all points. Mr. O'Neill objected to the presentation of any new affidavits.

"I will accept affidavits on all points of this case," Justice McCall said. "I want every point covered before I reach a decision."

Under the condemnation proceedings by which the city acquired the property necessary to opening up the drive extension the city has created an obligation to pay $2,234,000 to the property owners. Not a cent has been paid, and interest at the rate of about $400 a day is piling up.

SEPARATION AGREEMENT NULL.

Robert Collier, Who Under It Paid His Wife $2,400 a Year, Says She Violated the Terms.

An agreement between husband and wife to separate was set aside by Justice Garretson, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The action of the Justice was taken at the instance of Robert Collier, the husband, who on Aug. 14, 1895, entered into an agreement with his wife, Annie, whereby they were to separate and he was to pay her the sum of $3,600 a year for her support and, as he alleges, the maintenance and education of their six children. Justice Garretson, in granting the application, gives costs to Mrs. Collier, and says:

"Both should earnestly consider whether they could not effect an adjustment of their variances and differences in order that the welfare of their children may be safeguarded and promoted."

Mr. Collier, who is employed by his brother, Peter F. Collier, the publisher, in his application to have the agreement set aside alleges that about May 1, 1898, his wife began to write letters to his employer asking for money, in violation of their agreement. Because of that, he declares, he lost his position, and has since been able to pay his wife only $2,400 a year. He further said that his wife has refused to send their children to school, and that on Dec. 14 last she left her home and children. For that reason he asked for the annulment of the agreement and the custody of the children.

Mrs. Collier denies that under the agreement she was to educate the children, and said that her husband was to bear that expense. She says that her husband is worth fully $300,000, and demanded a judgment for $3,500, which she asserted was due her. She says that he treated her cruelly for many years.

In answer to that statement Collier denied that he was worth $300,000 and said that he is now earning only $5,200 a year.

More Legal Advertising

was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES during the month of February, 1903, than in all other New York City morning papers combined. THE NEW YORK TIMES, 54,000 agate lines. All other New York City morning newspapers, 25,338 agate lines.—Adv.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Grout Sinking Fund Bill Again Meets with Delay.

Tributes Paid to the Memory of Senator Trainor—Labor Bill in the Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—Controller Grout's Sinking Fund bill came up in the Senate to-night in the form of a report from the Assembly. It passed the Assembly after it passed the Senate, but two verbal changes were made in it.

When it was called up to-night Senator Marshall moved that the changes made by the Assembly, which he explained were immaterial, be concurred in. Senator Grady objected. He said he thought the bill ought to be recommitted to the Committee on Cities, so that the changes made might be carefully examined.

"This bill," said the Senator, "deals with hundreds of millions of dollars. It deals with a trust fund upon which the credit of the city rests. We ought to have an opportunity to examine carefully even the slightest change so that we may be sure of its effect upon the bill."

Upon Senator Grady agreeing that the bill, if recommitted, should retain its place on the calendar that arrangement was made.

Much of the time of the Senate was taken up with eulogies of the late Senator Trainor. Mr. Malby, the acting Republican leader, introduced resolutions of respect. The Rev. Father Dillon, pastor of St. Mary's Church this city, who attended Senator Trainor during his last illness, offered prayer. Senators Malby, McCarren, Hill, Elsberg, and Grady delivered speeches, after which the Senate adjourned in respect to the memory of Senator Trainor.

In the Assembly there was some debate on Mr. Wempie's bill authorizing street surface railroads to invest their motormen and conductors with police powers during strikes. Several amendments were proposed, one of which provided that those employes so invested with power should receive the same pay as a New York City patrolman. All the amendments were lost, and the bill was advanced.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 9.—The Senate to-night passed the following bills:

Senator BRACKETT'S—Prescribing the powers and duties of the Water and Street Commissioners of the village of Saratoga Springs.

Senator ELSBERG'S—Permitting Archbishop John M. Farley of New York to dispose of lands on which the Institution of Mercy is located, provided that the proceeds be used for securing a new site for that institution.

Senator MALBY'S—Permitting the electors of Ogdensburg to pass on the question of furnishing free text books to school pupils.

Senator McCARREN'S—Authorizing the Controller of New York City to pass on the claim of Matthew M. Feely for service as assistant accountant.

Assemblyman LANDON'S—Amending the teachers' pension law so that twenty-five years of service, not necessarily continuous, shall entitle teachers in towns affected by the amended law to a pension.

Assemblyman ROGERS'S—Making an appropriation for the payment of the canal debt.

These bills were passed in the Assembly:

Senator HILL'S—Regulating the qualifications of jurors and jury duty exemptions.

Assemblyman DOUGHTY'S—Regulating the expense of publication of the notice of unredeemed lands.

Assemblyman HAMMOND'S—Providing that alimony after interlocutory divorce judgments may be continued or discontinued according to the decision of the court.

These bills were introduced in the Senate:

By Mr. AMBLER—For the establishment of a law library in the Third Judicial District to be located at Hudson, Columbia County. The appointment of a commission of three lawyers who shall have been in practice at least ten years in Southern Dutchess.

By Mr. RIORDAN—Requiring operators of automobiles to be registered and licensed, and providing for a classification of power vehicles according to their power.

These bills were introduced in the Assembly:

By Mr. MERRITT—Lowering from twelve to nine years the age of commitment to houses of refuge.

By Mr. BURNETT—Authorizing municipal civil service boards to institute investigations as to the operation of the civil service law in their communities respectively.

By Mr. MERRITT—To permit discoverers of valuable mines on other people's property to operate the same upon paying damages and 1 per cent. to the owner in addition to the State royalty of 1 per cent.

By Mr. AGNEW—Authorizing the New York City Aldermen to construct public comfort stations and other permanent improvements and provide for bonds of ten to fifty years to pay for same.

By Mr. McCORMACK—Exempting three-story flat buildings from the provisions of the tenement house law in counties of less than 100,000 population lying wholly within cities of the first class.

FIRM DENIES MEMBER'S STORY.

Horgan & Slattery Repudiate Mr. Slattery's Tale of a "Joke" on the Art Commission.

Vincent J. Slattery of Horgan & Slattery, "official" architects under Mayor Van Wyck's administration, stated to reporters for three newspapers on Saturday that he had played a great "joke" on the Municipal Art Commission. Mr. Slattery told of his giving directions to H. K. Bush-Brown, the sculptor, to have copies made of work by Michael Angelo and other masters, to be submitted to the Art Commission as part of the plans of the decoration of the new Hall of Records. Mr. Slattery told how the Municipal Art Commission had rejected the copies of the works of old masters as "inartistic and immature."

Horgan & Slattery sent a letter to the Municipal Art Commission yesterday denying the statements printed in the newspapers on the authority of Mr. Slattery. Mr. Bush-Brown denied that he had made any such designs to be submitted to the Municipal Art Commission. He added that the relations between himself and the Municipal Art Commission had always been cordial.

President John De Witt Warner denied the story told by Mr. Slattery and said that substantially all of Mr. Bush-Brown's designs for work in the new Hall of Records had been approved.

NEW CROSS-TOWN TROLLEY.

Final Surveys Made for Change to Electricity on Eighty-sixth Street.

Surveys said to be final before the beginning of work on the substitution of the underground trolley for the horse car line crossing Central Park, and known as the Eighty-sixth Street line, were made yesterday, and materials were assembled on the side streets in preparation for an immediate beginning of the work. Employes of the horse car line said that they had been notified of the change, which it is promised will be completed before May. The arrangements made were with a view to beginning the substitution to-day.

The old horse car line will be continued until the new power is ready for operation, each of the two tracks of the horse car line to be replaced in turn, one track to be operated on the sidewalk over a temporary track at a time until the tracks of the electric road have been laid. New cars for the new road already have been ordered. These will be of about the average size of the Metropolitan Street Railway's cars on the main lines.

STAY FOR "WHITEY" SULLIVAN.

Gov. Odell Grants Another Respite to a Convicted Murderer.

ALBANY, March 9.—Gov. Odell to-day granted a further respite to "Whitey" Sullivan until March 24 in deference to a request from Justice Betts of the Supreme Court, who heard a motion for a new trial for Sullivan, who was convicted of the murder of a bank watchman in Cobleskill in November, 1900.

If this respite had not been granted Sullivan would be put to death at Clinton Prison to-morrow morning. Gov. Odell received a telegram from Justice Betts this morning, stating that it was necessary for him to have a reasonable length of time in which to pass on the application for a new trial. The Governor's pardon clerk sent a telegram to Warden Deyo of Clinton Prison, directing him to stay the execution for two weeks.

NEW MANHATTAN BRIDGE

Three Novel Features of Design Described by Commissioners.

Four Eye-Bar Chains to be Supported by Steel Towers That Can Rock on Pin Bearings.

The Commissioners appointed by Mayor Low to examine the plans of the Manhattan Bridge across the East River submitted a preliminary report yesterday. The bridge structure will nearly parallel the present East River Bridge, and will have terminals in Brooklyn near the junction of Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street and in Manhattan in the vicinity of Canal Street. The Commissioners, George S. Morrison, C. S. Schneider, Henry W. Hodge, Mansfield Merriman, and Theodore Cooper, have reported on all of the details of the new structure, which will cost the city about $20,000,000.

Their description is as follows:

The Manhattan Bridge will be a suspension bridge, having a central span 1,470 feet long, between centres of towers, and two side spans of equal length, each 720 feet long, measured from centre of tower to anchorage connection. Both central and side spans are somewhat shorter than the corresponding spans of the old East River bridge. The general design consists of four cables, supported by steel towers or bents, each cable being a steel eye-bar chain, hanging in a vertical plane. The two centre cables are 40 feet between centres, and the side cables 28 feet between centres, making the total width 96 feet between centres of outside cables. Each tower or bent consists of four vertical posts, one under each cable; these posts having pin bearings at the bottom, the pins being carried on metal shoes to distribute the weight properly over the masonry.

Although the design is a true suspension bridge, the method adopted for stiffening against irregular loads is by the use of trusses, of which the cable forms the upper member, instead of stiffening trusses at the floor level, as commonly used. Suspended from each pair of cables is a double truck, double deck steel structure, carrying four elevated railroad tracks on the upper deck and two trolley tracks on the lower deck. The central space between the two lower decks is connected by a solid floor which forms the roadway floor. Two footways are carried on brackets, extending out from each side of floor. This arrangement gives a lower floor 126 feet wide over all, at the centre of which is a clear roadway entirely open, 52 feet 6 inches wide between wire guards, and at each side of roadway, also entirely open, with a clear width of about 11 feet. The arrangement seems likely to prove satisfactory. We have no suggestions to make for its improvement.

The question as to what weight could possibly be brought on the bridge was discussed by the experts. They said:

It would consist of a continuous train of rapid transit cars on each of the four elevated tracks, of a continuous line of trolley cars on each of the four trolley tracks, of a crowd of heavy teams on the roadway, and of a crowd of people on each footway. The estimated greatest possible congested weight per lineal foot on this bridge would be as follows:

	Pounds.
4 rapid transit trains at 1,700 pounds	6,800
4 lines of trolley cars, at 1,000 pounds	4,000
52.5 feet of roadway, at 100 pounds per square foot	5,250
22 feet of footway, at 75 pounds per square foot	1,650
Total	16,000

The experts declare that the bridge could never be so weighted unless special pains were taken to produce it, and any block which would crowd the cars on one track would prevent the cars from entering the bridge in the opposite direction. After discussing the question as to what weights certain portions of the structure could carry the Commissioners discussed three other features of the bridge as follows:

The design contains three features which, though not properly novel, are departures from the more common practices with suspension bridges; they are the cables, the stiffening trusses, and the metal towers, each of which may be considered by itself.

Cables.—The use of eye bar chains is older than the use of wire in suspension bridges. It is proposed to make these eye bars of special steel, having an elastic limit of 60,000 pounds per square inch and to subject them to unit stresses about one-half those put on the wire cables of the Williamsburg Bridge. As the cables must carry their own weight as well as that of other parts of the bridge and the moving load, their section must be somewhat more than double the section of wire cables. The quality of this steel is the only material feature in these cables, and while the indications are that a steel will be obtained which will fully meet the requirements of the case, we ask to defer any final opinion on this subject for the present. If it should be found impracticable to get this high grade of steel, similar chains can be made of steel which is in daily use, involving an increase in size of chains, but not modifying the general features of the design. The chains have decided advantages in the accessibility of all parts for inspection and protection, as well as in economy and rapidity of erection; they are to be preferred to wire cables whenever the cost of the chains is not materially greater. The cost of eye bar chains and wire cables in this bridge would be about the same.

Stiffening Trusses.—Each chain is stiffened by three trusses, one for each span, the upper members being the curved chains, the lower members being in line with the floor for about half the length of each span and inclined upward from such horizontal lines to the top of each tower.

Towers.—The tower adopted is perhaps the most novel feature in the design, but the novelty consists in its application to a structure of this magnitude. Each tower is really a bent and consists of four vertical posts, which are built steel members, each supported on a pin at the bottom, the chains being rigidly fastened to the top with pins. The four posts are connected by cross struts and bracing into a rigid frame more than 300 feet high and 96 feet wide between centres, which is held vertically by the chains, but is free to rock on the pin bearings below to accommodate such changes in length as may take place in these chains under strain and temperature. The design is correct in principle and secures more uniform pressures and results more closely coinciding with the calculations than may be obtained from any form of rigid tower. Wherever metal towers are used engineers consider that the best practice is to fasten the cables rigidly to the top of the towers providing for changes of position by the spring of the tower rather than by movable saddles. The increased strain in the metal caused by such deflections of the towers being easily kept within safe limits. The device of a frame supported on pin bearings below eliminates even these strains.

The Commissioners reported that the bridge will be in accordance with advanced knowledge of suspension bridge designing.

BROOKLYN TRANSIT CHANGES.

Concessions to the Requests of Residents of East New York Section—Abandonment of the Loop.

As a result of an understanding reached at a conference between officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and representatives of the people of the Twenty-sixth Ward, at which promises of improved elevated and trolley service were made, the bill introduced in the Legislature for the abolishment of the East New York "loop," at Manhattan Junction, is to be withdrawn.

The company has promised to make changes in the operation of the elevated and surface lines which will mean the practical abandonment of the loop as a terminal. As a temporary relief it will, after April 1, run the cars of its Broadway surface line through from the ferry to Cypress Hills and Jamaica, and those of the Fulton Street surface line through from Park Row to Cypress Hills.

Beginning June 1, a through elevated service is to be established on the Kings County line from the bridge to Jamaica, the trains to run down the newly built incline at Crescent Street, and from there to Jamaica on the surface by way of Jamaica Avenue; trains on the Lexington Avenue line are to be run through from the bridge to Van Sicien Avenue. Some of the Broadway trains are to be run through to Cypress Hills and the others to the city line.

SQUATTERS IN CITY HALL.

The Children Are Named, Low, Grout, and Jerome, and the Municipality Looks After Their Needs.

A new family is in possession of part of the City Hall. They arrived a few days ago, and the fact that the members are squatters on city property has been overlooked. In fact, Janitor Martin Keese, touched by their dire need, decided that they should be cared for as city wards.

"They shan't be sent to the Charities Department while I am in this building," said Janitor Keese, and a sub-janitor spends nearly all of every day watching out for the wants of the new-comers. The children are liberally supplied with milk and the mother with meat and other nourishing foods.

"What have you in that box?" was asked of the janitor in waiting on the new family in the City Hall yesterday.

"Why, it is a litter of kittens I have to watch. The poor old mother came into the City Hall, and now the city is looking after her new family. Four children. It's too bad that one died. The three now living are doing well. They have been named Low, Grout, and Jerome. That fine-looking kitten is Low. The fighter is Jerome, and the wise-looking kitten is Grout."

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"There is something here for every taste, and the general average of work is decidedly high."—*Times.*

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ASBURY PARK BANK SUIT.

Receiver Sues Demand Notemakers, Who Accuse A. C. Twining of Fraud.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 9.—Summonses were served to-day in a suit brought by Receiver Schofield against the defendants, signers of a demand note for $10,200, made on the 3d of January, 1899, to the Monmouth Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Asbury Park by the members of the Asbury Park Athletic Association.

After the note was discounted by the Monmouth Trust and Safe Deposit Company and had been in its possession considerable time, A. C. Twining notified the individual makers of the note that he would like to have them pay their individual portion of the note or give a note for their portion, so that the original note could be canceled. The makers of the note all gave their checks or paid their portions of the note. The makers of the original note failed to obtain possession of it, and it remained in the custody of the Monmouth Trust Company.

It is alleged that in December last Mr. Twining took this note for $10,200 and pledged it to the First National Bank for a loan of $10,000. Thus the makers of the original note became liable to the First National Bank for the whole thereof, the receiver of the bank claiming that the bank is the innocent holder. At the time of the drawing of the original note there were ten signatures, all of whom were supposed to be good at that time. Now not more than six on the note are financially responsible, it is said.

The makers of the note claim that the use of it by Mr. Twining was a fraud upon them and that he had no right to use it. The signature of George F. Kroehl, President of the First National Bank, is on the original note. It is alleged that Mr. Kroehl knew of the arrangement that each of the parties made to pay his share, and it is claimed by some of the makers of the note that Mr. Kroehl knew when he consented to its discount that the note had been paid.

BUCKLIN PANEL DISCHARGED.

February Court Term Adjourned—Gambling Case Subpoenas Not in Force.

Justice Davis, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday adjourned the February term of the court, in which the case of David W. Bucklin was included, and which had been continued. A panel of 100 jurors, which had been continued over the February term into the March term, was also discharged.

District Attorney Jerome, who was in court, said that this meant that the subpoenas in the Bucklin case were no longer in force. He said that pending an appeal of the application for a change of venue to the Court of Appeals the Bucklin case was in statu quo, and nothing would be done. He said that this state would remain until a decision was handed down. At the proper time, however, he expressed himself as confident that he would have no trouble in getting his witnesses.

Boy Mangled by Freight Train.

A boy was killed last evening by a freight train of the New York Central Railroad at Eleventh Avenue and Fortieth Street, and so badly was the body mangled that for several hours Roger Cohan of 218 West Sixtieth Street was unable to say whether or not it was that of his missing son. The body finally was identified by August Beckman of 454 West Thirty-seventh Street as that of his son, Robert Barnett, the conductor of the train, was arrested.

Death of Samuel T. Valentine.

Samuel T. Valentine, one of the oldest members of the New York Produce Exchange and son of Stephen Valentine, one of the founders of that institution, died at his home, 154 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was born in this city in 1830 and succeeded his father in the wholesale flour business in the present Borough of Manhattan. Mr. Valentine was also a member of the Society of Friends and the Long Island Historical Society. He leaves two sons and two daughters. He will be buried to-morrow in the Friends' Cemetery in the heart of Prospect Park.

APPOINTMENTS TO ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 9.—The following to-day received appointments to the Naval Academy from President Roosevelt:

Ralph Earle Sampson, son of the late Rear Admiral Sampson.

J. Woodward Philip, son of the late Rear Admiral Philip.

Alfred Miles, a nephew of Commander Hugo Osterhaus, in charge of ships at the Naval Academy.

Otis W. Howard, son of Major Guy Howard, who was shot in the Philippines, and a grandson of Gen. O. O. Howard, has received an appointment from Congressman Mercer of Nebraska.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — NEXT DOOR TO THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Blithe in Its Radiant Spring Dress Is The Big Store.

Very busy in every section of the Store yesterday despite the glowering skies and dreary rains. But that is quite natural. The Big Store is always a centre of activity. So many important special sales are constantly in progress that interest never flags here.

Spring and Summer Wash Fabrics.
Spring and Summer Silks.
Newest Ideas in Dress Goods.
Women's Tailored Suits.
Beautiful New Style Waists.
The Spring Sale of Shoes.
Spring Sale of Housefurnishings.

These are among the many interesting and consequential sales now going on at the Siegel Cooper Store. Yes, entertainment and profit for every visitor.

A few suggestions for to-day:—

Spring Wash Fabrics.

The choices of European and American textiles—fresh from the looms, radiant and abundant. To-day's special features are but an instance of the many other desirable economies.

Madras. 32 inch in stripes and checks; good value at 12½c. per yard. 6c

Dotted Swiss. 28 inch, in striped or floral designs; also the ever desirable black polka dots on white grounds, retailed everywhere at 12½c.; per yard. 8c

(Main Aisle.)

New Spring Silks.

Pre-Easter Sale Proffers Matchless Values.

Enthusiasm is rapidly rising over this great sale of the 1903 Silks and Dress Goods and it bids fair to outdo its predecessors. From the wonderfully interesting and complete stocks we feature for to-day two unusually excellent values.

Satin Foulards.

24 inches wide, polka dots and figured effects, in a number of the newest shades; 75c. grade; per yard. 50c

Crepe de Chine.

24 inches wide; every conceivable shade; very lustrous; full $1.00 grade; per yard. 75c

(Main Floor, Front, 19th St.)

The Spring Shoe Sale.

Interest Increases Daily.

To-day we add impetus to this important occasion by offering the famous Jenness Miller Shoe for women; sold regularly for $3.50; at 1.95

AND THESE OTHER SPECIALS:

Shoes For Women. At 98c and 1.39

Shoes For Men. At 1.45, 1.90 and 2.20

Every shoe included in this Sale was made to sell for ⅓ to ½ more than the prices we name.

Also Great Values in Children's Shoes.

(Women's Store, 2d Floor, East, 18th St.) (Men's Store, Main Floor, East, 19th St.)

The trip there is the best part of a winter in California—that is, it is if you take the
Golden State Limited
It is a veritable hotel on wheels—a flying palace, where you can sleep, dine, smoke, read, and chat with all sorts of people whose one idea is to pass time pleasantly.
Leaves Chicago daily via the El Paso-Rock Island route. Less than three days to Los Angeles. Through cars to Santa Barbara and San Francisco. Electric lights; electric fans; barber shop; bath room; Booklovers' Library; compartment and standard sleepers; observation, dining and buffet-smoking-library cars. Lowest altitudes of any line across the continent.
Cut out this ad and mail it, with name and address, to this office, and beautifully illustrated book about California will be sent free. Tickets, berths and full information at this office.
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SIXTEEN PAGES.

IS IT AN "ECONOMIC DEBAUCH"?

The financial writer of The London Times with friendly intent utters a word of warning concerning what he supposes to be our present tendency toward financial dissipation. There is for him a dark mystery in the large reductions in the deposits of the Clearing House banks in the last quarter of 1902. He infers that in some way this represents not liquidation of excessive commitments, but transfers of indebtedness to European capitalists who stand ready for a handsome consideration to assume for the time being "these attempts to put off the evil day when the United States business world will have to own that it has bitten off more than it can chew."

Before proceeding to consider the further counsels of sobriety of our friend across the water we invite his attention to the fact that while it is true that there has been a considerable loss of deposits by the Clearing House banks there has also been a very large increase in the deposits of the trust companies. Probably he had overlooked that fact. A great many trust companies have been organized during the past year, and some of the older companies have increased their capital. The trust companies have become very active competitors of the National and State banks. They offer attractive rates of interest upon current balances. The deposits of the New York City trust companies on Jan. 1 reached the aggregate of $823,797,854. They held within about $100,000,000 as much as the Clearing House banks.

Nevertheless, it is perfectly true that we have called upon European capitalists and are still successfully calling upon them to aid us in the task for which our London friend assumes that our masticatory apparatus is inadequate. It is not at all a bad sign that we are borrowing money in Europe. It means that we have a use for it—a use which we believe to be profitable. Naturally our foreign creditor also believes it to be profitable, or he would indicate his reluctance to lend by charging a higher interest rate than now prevails. We use foreign capital because, great as is our wealth, the extraordinary volume of business now being done here transcends the limits of our own financial resources.

In comparing our departure from the path of financial soberness to the wild habits of exuberant youth, our foreign critic, we think, has stumbled into the pitfall of a false analogy. But here are his warning words:

> No country can show contempt for sound business rules with impunity, and the impunity apparently enjoyed by the United States for the disregard of the laws of economics, which is a consequence of that country's comparative youth, merely amounts to delay in the day of reckoning for each occasion of economic debauch.

The idea which possesses the mind of this writer is plainly that of excessive speculation. He evidently imagines that we are in the midst of one of those periods of frenzied financial gambling which oftentimes follow upon the excessive inflation of a nation's currency. The fact that our currency is not at the moment inflated, that it is indeed insufficient for our present needs, and that we should very gladly and might with entire prudence increase it by $100,000,000 if our currency laws permitted should have put The London Times writer on his guard against the alluring simile of the dissipations of youth.

The "economic debauch" into which we have plunged is mainly an attempt to make the facilities for our business more nearly adequate to its volume. It is perfectly true that there is a very great volume of new bonds in the market which have not yet passed from the hands of the underwriters into the hands of investors. In a great part they are the bonds of railroads requiring money to enlarge their terminals, lay more tracks, and add to their rolling stock equipment. This is precisely such an investment as a manufacturer makes when he discovers that his plant must be enlarged to enable him to keep up with his orders. Our commodities on their way to the seaboard for export have been beyond all precedent delayed in transportation through the inability of the railroads to furnish cars and locomotives or through such freight blockades as that which nearly paralyzed the traffic of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburg. The Pennsylvania Road itself is preparing to spend more than $100,000,000 in adding to its facilities.

This use of capital by the railroads in bettering and enlarging their facilities is justified by every law of business. It is no more a debauch than the eating of a beefsteak is a debauch when the consumer of it is a hungry workingman employing his muscles in productive labor. The railroads are not merely repairing waste; they are bringing up to the capacity which business now calls for systems that have not been materially enlarged for a dozen years or more. To say that their expenditures are not warranted is to say that this country is going altogether to the dogs. Even our conservative English friends do not expect to see our productiveness seriously curtailed, our prosperity altogether destroyed. The gross earnings of our railroads for the calendar year 1902 reached the immense total of $1,528,844,977, an increase of $82,000,000 over the preceding year. Notwithstanding the general increase of wages, notwithstanding the falling off due to the anthracite coal strike and to the crop shortage of the preceding year, the net railroad earnings of the country for 1902 were $480,879,407. This shows an apparent decrease of $3,000,000 in net earnings as compared with the preceding year, but it is the judgment of The Financial Chronicle, which has collated these statistics, that on complete returns this apparent decrease would be converted into a small gain of probably $2,000,000.

It is from such figures that we come to understand upon how solid a basis the present great prosperity of the country rests. Railroad earnings are not speculative. They reflect with great accuracy the business conditions of the country. At present these conditions are of high prosperity. That they are soon to become conditions of loss, disaster, and panic, there is no visible reason to believe. The symptom upon which our London friend bases his diagnosis is one due not to economic debauchery, not to speculative kite-flying, but to the perfectly well understood defects of our currency laws. Congress would not give us even the little relief which the Aldrich bill might have afforded. There was at no time during the recent session a reasonable prospect that it would pass such a measure as was demanded in the resolution prepared by the committee of the American Bankers' Association, "a law imparting a greater degree of elasticity to our currency system, making it responsive to the demands of the business interests of the country." If the banks were permitted to issue on sound security notes to meet such business demands as those which now exist, notes which would be readily withdrawn when they were no longer needed, we should not see the surplus reserve on the point of extinction in the month of March. We should hear less of undistributed bond issues and London critics of American industry and finance would speak in a correspondingly more hopeful tone.

MR. CLEVELAND IN BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn is famous for big audiences, and nothing would draw them more readily than the memory of their great citizen, Mr. BEECHER, unless it be the presence of Mr. CLEVELAND. The remarkable gathering at the Academy of Music on Sunday evening, all the more remarkable in view of the raging storm, was an evidence of the attraction exerted by both these magnets. And as it turned out, what was intended to be and actually was an extraordinary demonstration of the loyalty of Brooklyn people to Mr. BEECHER became also an even more extraordinary tribute to the character and services of the ex-President.

There is much in common between the two men. Each had powerful impulses, quick and unflinching courage, energy equal to any emergency, firm fidelity to deep and honorable convictions, and a profound sympathy with what are called—and what we may thank GOD really are—the common people. But in their careers, in the opportunities that came to them and the use they made of them, and especially in their personal gifts, there is difference amounting nearly to contrast. Mr. BEECHER was beyond all doubt the most admired and beloved popular orator, with the most varied and impressive equipment for his peculiar function, that the country has ever known. He had what may be called the native art of public utterance; he could touch every chord of human sensibility and emotion and sentiment; humor and wit, pathos and indignation, were as natural to him in the presence of a mighty multitude as gayety and tears are to children. From his prayer meeting in Plymouth Church to the raging mob in Liverpool there was no assembly of human beings on which he could not work his will. Mr. CLEVELAND is no orator. He is not even versed, as many less gifted men than he are, in clear and simple statement, and is often the victim of a difficulty of expression that makes for ponderousness and almost clumsiness. But men do not have to seek his meaning; they are left in no uncertainty as to what he intends to say or to do; and that intent appeals irresistibly to the rugged sense and the faithful conscience of the great mass of his fellow-citizens. Here is the tie that binds the popular heart equally to the two men and made the great audience assembled to do honor to BEECHER eager to applaud vehemently every reference to CLEVELAND.

Nor was any one of the older members of that audience who had known Mr. BEECHER in doubt as to the feeling he would have manifested on like occasion. Not merely that Mr. BEECHER had been an ardent admirer of Mr. CLEVELAND and fully in accord with him in the issues that his public career presented, but still more that the essential ideals of the two men were closely alike. What BEECHER felt in CLEVELAND, what made the pastor grapple the statesman to his soul with hooks of steel, was the safety of the man in all times of trial, the sense that no temptation could entice him, no risk stay him, no sophistry divert him from the path of duty as he saw that path. This feeling rests in the popular mind. It is expressed on every occasion. It pervades all classes, and exists in each great party, being deeper than party differences, and rooted in the respect for the right that can be the property of no one party. It is a most honorable possession and must be a precious one to Mr. CLEVELAND. Modest as he may be, he cannot ignore its existence in the public mind, nor can he deny even to himself that its solid foundation is desert. Men, however gifted, do not fall by chance or drift into the hearts of their fellows in this fashion. They work their way there by actual service, by the use they make of their gifts and their opportunities, by what they do and what they are, in the degree that they stand for the reality of that good for which humanity hungers and which it recognizes and gladly honors.

COMMISSIONER GREENE'S "CALL."

It is reported in police circles, we cannot say with what authority, that when Commissioner GREENE gave to Inspector BROOKS the warning contained in the letter elsewhere printed, he remarked that he had been a police officer for thirty days and the Inspector for thirty years, and asked him how it would seem if the Commissioner should get evidence against gambling houses which the Inspector could not, or did not, get. And the alleged answer was that it would seem extremely hard on the Inspector.

As a matter of fact, the Commissioner did get the evidence which the Inspector failed to get, and the Commissioner has asked the Inspector to report in writing why he failed to get it. Gen. GREENE, with that fairness which he has shown from the start, declines to comment on the facts as they have been brought to public attention until he has received the Inspector's report and explanation. We have no desire to be less considerate. But we feel at liberty to congratulate the people of New York that they have a Police Commissioner who not only has a high standard of police conduct, but has also a most impressive and practical way of testing the fidelity of his subordinates to that standard. And an obvious fact which can hardly escape the attention of the force is that the Commissioner is all the time finding new ways of applying his tests. Possibly it may occur to them after a while that the simplest and safest mode of meeting this novel situation is to do their full duty, to do it at once, and to keep doing it. We assure them that, in our judgment, there is absolutely no other plan for getting on with Gen. GREENE.

THE MURDER AT WATERBURY.

We remark, with interest, but without sympathy, that the Mayor of Waterbury has announced the opinion that that town is brought into "everlasting disgrace" through the cold-blooded murder of a special policeman by a party of masked assassins. The special policeman was engaged in convoying a trolley car which was in danger from the violence of the strikers, was doing his duty as a guardian of public order. And the men who murdered him were the representatives of "organized labor." Whether they were actual strikers does not appear. Nor does it matter.

Even the murder was not much more revolting than the Mayor's expression. For the "everlasting disgrace" of Waterbury is particularly and specifically the everlasting disgrace of the Mayor himself, of the official clothed with the power and the responsibility of maintaining order who has allowed and encouraged the formation of murderous mobs.

It is quite true that the Mayor of Waterbury is not the undisguised pirate and enemy of law and order that was that Mayor of McKeesport, Penn., who openly declared in effect that a "scab" had no right to live, and that whoever found him might righteously slay him. But BLACK is no more unrespectable, as the Mayor of an American town, than KILDUFF. A Mayor, charged with the enforcement of law and the maintenance of order, has no more right in time of riot and disorder to be a batter pudding than he has to be a pirate. And the Mayor of Waterbury has for days and weeks been showing himself as a man and official who did not know whether or not he was more in favor of law and order than of the "labor vote."

A week ago, when the faithful and zealous prosecuting attorney of Waterbury had aroused the anger of a murderous mob and become the victim of a murderous assault by reason of his zeal and fidelity, this journal pointed out the gravity of the situation that had been created for Waterbury by the encouragement of mob rule. This completed murder is the natural sequel to that unpunished murderous assault. And the Mayor of Waterbury is individually responsible for the crime which he has the impudence publicly to deplore. So contemptible an official, in so serious a crisis, might at least have the grace to hold his tongue after his contemptibleness has wrought out its natural results.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

To-day the proposition to incorporate woman suffrage in the Constitution of New Hampshire, already passed by the Constitutional Convention of that State, comes up for the vote of the people at the polls.

It will be submitted, of course, to an exclusively masculine electorate. But we do not believe that any different result would follow from the submission of it to an exclusively feminine electorate. In the cases in which woman suffrage has been adopted by American communities the argument that has secured the adoption of it has mainly been that in the community in question, being a frontier community, males unduly preponderated, and that the adoption of the measure would tend to attract female immigration. We are not aware that, in any instance, any notable influx of women has followed the adoption of this supposed inducement. And we rather imagine that the present Governor of New Hampshire expressed the sentiments of the majority of his constituency, of either sex, when he said, in his address to the Granges of the State:

> We should remember that participation of woman in public affairs always tends to draw her interest away from her most sacred duty, that of homemaking. * * * When woman wants the ballot, no honest, intelligent man will withhold it from her. The lack of interest among women in securing the ballot is not so much from failure to recognize its value as from a true appreciation of their present exalted position in the homes of the Nation. When woman wants the ballot, this organization will not be an obstacle in her path, and even will help her secure it, but in the discussion of the matter let us not overlook the importance of an earnest effort to inspire woman with a true appreciation of her present influence and power as homemaker and character builder, and the loss to the Nation from any movement that detracts in the slightest degree from her intuitive conception of mind and heart in her noble mission in contributing to the homemaking, homeloving tendency of the American people.

It will doubtless be the wishes and the influence of the women of New Hampshire that will control the decision that is to be made to-day, just as much as if the electorate by which it is nominally to be decided were composed entirely of women, or were already "mixed" and of both sexes. The late FITZ JAMES STEPHEN observed, in effect, "There is something, I hardly know how to call it—'indecent' is too strong a word—but unpleasant in the direction of indecorum, in the public discussion of the relation of the sexes." And the late FRANCIS PARKMAN observed, in a "symposium" on this very subject of female suffrage, that it was disagreeable and indelicate to engage in a public controversy with women, "or with men who assumed to represent them." But it may be remarked in passing that a woman who thinks she would wield a greater influence upon any subject which happened warmly to interest her, by going to the polls and voting on it, (if she voted but once,) than by abstaining from that exercise and employing her influence in less direct ways, is not a very striking example of womanly success. As the great son of a New Hampshire mother once expressed it, such a woman is "far, indeed, from the purpose of her creation."

So that, whatever our notions may be about the desirableness of woman suffrage, we can await with equanimity what will in any case be the verdict of the women of New Hampshire, always provided that the "issue" has been brought home to them, as it appears that it has. We know that, when the substitution for the old-fashioned methods, as old as human nature, of the exercise of the influence of women was seriously threatened "honorable women not a few" took alarm and began to organize in anti-suffrage societies against the proposition that their influence upon public affairs should be reduced to that of the humble droppers of ballots in a box. If the women of New Hampshire are really alive to the question that comes up to-day we suppose there can be no doubt of the result of the election.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Perhaps the most important, and certainly not the least interesting, of the many letters from correspondents published in THE TIMES on Sunday was that in which Dr. W. J. ROBINSON discussed the education of pharmacists as it is conducted and controlled in this State; or, to be exact, in this city. The condition of affairs which he revealed is absurd in itself and terrible in its relation to the public health, for, with the two colleges of pharmacy making ability to pay tuition fees the only required qualification for admission, and with the State Board of Pharmacy—the examining and licensing body—composed of men in the faculties of those two colleges, the situation is at once ridiculous and alarming. It is ridiculous because it is obviously calculated to produce the very worst results as to the competency and intelligence of pharmacists, and alarming because every one of us is obliged, sooner or later, and more or less frequently, to trust his life to the men turned out under a process fatally wrong in the beginning and in the ending, and presumably no better in between the two. If the colleges of pharmacy cannot and do not make instant and adequate defense against the accusations brought by Dr. ROBINSON, it is the plain duty of the Legislature to take the matter up, and, by putting this important branch of education on a sensible footing, remedy evils the consequences of which could hardly be exaggerated. Bad as are the adulteration and substitution of drugs about which we have heard so much of late, they are not so dangerous as lack of knowledge and skill on the part of those who put up the physician's prescriptions. It is the difference between slow poisoning and sudden death, between robbery and murder.

—By purchasing an estate in England and depositing a fortune in gold and jewels with a London bank, the Sultan of Morocco justifies the reports that, for a Sultan of Morocco, he is an open-minded and far-sighted ruler, with no antiquated notions as to his political position and no more fanatical in matters of religion than the maintenance of that position requires. It is apparent also that he is not at all confident as to his chances of putting down the rebellion with which he has been struggling for months past, and that he intends, if worst comes to worst, not to die in a last desperate battle with the would-be usurper, but to go quietly aboard a waiting ship and sail away to end his days in such happiness as wealth and peace can give a King in exile. This may not be heroic, but it is business—it is the recognition of facts, a making the best out of up-toward circumstance. It is also an evidence of progress—for a Sultan of Morocco. By adopting this course he puts himself well abreast with the South American dictators; perhaps he has put himself a little ahead of them, for they go to Paris, never to London, and, though they can have a good deal of fun in Paris, it is at the cost of having a good deal of fun—disrespectful fun—made of their accents and their manners, while the English are a serious folk and would not think of laughing at a man with a real title and money enough to live up to it. The Sultan will not be able to cut off any heads or impose any taxes after he gets to England, but he will have an opportunity to learn the sensations of paying taxes himself, which is something, and he will be in no danger of having his own head cut off, which is more. He will make a rather poor showing in history—there's no denying that. He can console himself, however, with the thought that none of his predecessors has made any showing at all, except in the legends that pass for history in Spain, so that even in that respect he will be an exemplar of progress.

—In judging the merits of the controversy in which President HUNTER of the Normal College and City Superintendent MAXWELL have engaged, one cannot help noticing that the latter, while making very serious accusations, does so in general terms, while in defending himself the former gets at once to details, and so supplies the materials out of which to form an intelligent judgment. On one very important point—that of "practice teaching"—we are almost sure that enlightened opinion will be with President HUNTER and against Dr. MAXWELL. As an abstract idea, such teaching is not without its attractions, but it is certainly objectionable in application, and even in theory it is not sound on final analysis. For practice teaching involves the use of pupils—not lay figures that can be subjected to experiment without harm, but living beings, most of them with a limited time for the acquisition of knowledge as it is acquired in school, and sure to suffer an irreparable loss if their one opportunity is lost or lessened. President HUNTER holds that the untrained teacher is hurt as well as the pupils by practice teaching, and the contention seems entirely reasonable. Experience in the performance of any work has undoubted advantages, but they are often vastly overestimated. One can learn to do anything by doing it, but the process is extremely slow and expensive, and, while the final results are sometimes very good, they are rarely the very best, and in the majority of cases they are either bad or leave much to be desired.

—Whoever can may believe that the lights at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay have recently been seen by Captains sixty miles out at sea, but an easier task is offered by a report from San Francisco that one day last week the Marine Exchange observer stationed on Mount Tamalpais saw and recognized a vessel that was exactly that distance from the Golden Gate. The task is easier because the observer looked from a high altitude, and therefore the curvature of the earth did not interfere with his vision. It was the Pacific Coast steamship Senator which, thanks to an atmospheric clearness remarkable even in the glorious climate of California, enabled the human eye to enter into competition with wireless telegraphy. She was made out when she was sixty miles north of the Golden Gate, and was reported to all the subscribers to the Marine Exchange interested in the vessel. It was shortly after 9 o'clock when the lookout on Mount Tamalpais made out the Senator, and it was one hour later before the vessel was seen by the observer at Point Reyes. Fully four hours elapsed before the steamer was reported by the Merchants' Exchange lookout at Point Lobos. The steamer Eureka was picked up when she was forty miles at sea, and the Pacific Mail steamer San Juan was twenty-two miles south when she was sighted. This is a sufficiently remarkable record to meet all demands—except those of the Baltimore newspapers.

SUGGESTION FOR THE CLERGY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of March 8 appears a letter signed "Bewildered Parson," in which a request is made that a few timely suggestions be offered to the clergy as to what teachings would be proper and acceptable. It is to be hoped that the writer of that letter is only masquerading as a clergyman, but his would-be sarcastic letter may serve as a peg on which to hang this simple suggestion to the clergy, viz: That they all study exhaustively, embody in their lives, and then preach from their pulpits, the teachings contained in "The Sermon on the Mount" and Chapter XIII. of First Corinthians.

If this were conscientiously done we should be spared sarcastic letters from the clergy. We should also be spared the pain of hearing the so-called "disciples of the Prince of Peace" preach war. We should then also probably hear from the pulpit that "God is no respecter of persons," and that Jesus taught all the world to pray to "One Father." A few hours' earnest meditation on the teachings contained in the texts mentioned would solve the questions of war, strikes, monopolies, class prejudice, oppression of so-called inferior races, our duty to our neighbor, and charity generally.

NON-CHURCHGOER.

New York, March 8, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Had Noticed It.

Professor—Your daughter is a wizard on the piano, Mr. Plunk—I thought there was something kinder weird an' unnatural about her playin'.—Chicago News.

Successful Experiment.

"Mabel married that awfully dissipated young Flutterby to reform him."

"And is she satisfied with her choice?"

"I should say she is! His uncle died last week and left him half a million."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Only Objection.

"A feller wouldn't mind living in this blawsted country, y'know, if it wasn't foh one thing."

"What's that?"

"Why, it's this blawsted country, y'know."—Chicago Post.

His Tears.

"Why are you crying, little boy?" asked the cyclone in Texas.

"Boo-hoo!" sobbed the youngster, "de cyclone blew down every house in town but one."

"What one was that?"

"The school house."—Philadelphia Record.

HIS LAST MARCH.

W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune.

John T. Mason, seventy-four years old, a veteran of the civil war, was heard during the night singing "While We Were Marching Through Georgia." Next morning he was found lifeless in his bed, his eyes wide open. A physician who was called stated that the old man must have died about the time the song was heard by the others in the house.—Local news item.

"Bring the good old bugle, boys, we'll sing another song!"
He heard the far-off chorus as his comrades marched along;
He heard the clank of sabre, and the jangling bit and spur,
The rumbling of the cannons, where his shouting messmates were;
He heard the hurried hoofbeats of the horses mettlesome;
And high above he saw the flag that beckoned him: "O, come!"

He saw them swing along the road—not greybeards, slow and bent,
Ah, no. He saw the boyish ranks of his old regiment.
With rhythmic tread it held its line, with fifers piping shrill;
He saw the ragged colors that were waving to him still;
And calling—calling—calling, came the rolling of the drum:
"Fall in! Fall in for dress parade! The ranks are waiting. Come!"

The line wheeled when it neared him, and as in the light of noon
He saw the forms of comrades who across the South were strewn;
He saw the brave companion who had battled by his side—
The tears welled up again just as they did the day he died.
Then, "Halt!" the bugles sounded, and he heard his wartime chief
Call in his kindest, clearest tones: "This is the last relief!"

"March on!" The flag was waving and the soldiers marched away;
And he went singing with them, far beyond the Gates of Day.
The buglers pealing gladly and the line with no more gaps—
The bugles singing sweetly in that benison of "Taps."
And fifes were mad and merry, and the drums were laughing, too,
For he marched beside the colors as he led the grand review!

JUSTICES OPPOSE CHILD LABOR BILL

Existing Law Is Sufficient, They Say, If Enforced.

Justice Mayer Describes Defects of the Pending Measure—His Associates in Special Sessions Concur.

All of the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, of which the Children's Court is a part, have announced their opposition to Senator Hill's bill, now pending in the Legislature, by which it is sought to require newsboys, bootblacks, and peddlers to obtain licenses before they can lawfully ply their vocations in the streets. The measure has the indorsement of the Child Labor Committee and many church and philanthropic societies in this city.

Justice Mayer last week wrote a letter to Senator Brackett, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, in which he pointed out some of the incongruities and technical defects of the law, and gave the reasons for the opposition of the Justices. In this letter the other Justices of the court concurred.

In speaking of the bill yesterday, Justice Mayer said that laws in existence cover all of the conditions at which the proposed measure has been aimed; that nothing could be accomplished by its passage, and that, if the bill be passed, a great deal of hardship would be imposed upon the honest poor and additional expense upon the taxpayers.

"The proposed legislation," Justice Mayer said, "robs the Magistrate of all judgment and compels him by set rules to lock up a child, irrespective of extenuating circumstances or surrounding conditions. The husky boy of thirteen who is helping a respectable widowed mother is placed on the same footing with the undersized cigarette-smoking street arab who runs away from home and peddles newspapers in a dive in some notoriously bad neighborhood.

"The boy who sells an 'extra' in the Bronx or in Harlem or in other residential neighborhoods at one minute after 9 P. M. on a fine Summer night must be arrested with the same alacrity as the boy who at midnight in the bitter Winter peddles matches in a street surging with the night life of the city. But the boy who loafs on the public thoroughfare at 10 o'clock and does not engage in any occupation may, under this bill, go at large. The proposed law says the boy must have attended school 130 days during the year, and the boy who attends school for 129 days dare not sell a newspaper during July, August, and part of September—the school vacation—but he may run wild with opportunities to fight, break windows, play crap, annoy passers-by, and thieve because he is idle. The young immigrant, bright, physically sound, and ambitious, may not sell a Yiddish or Italian newspaper until, after two or six or eight months, he has learned to read and write simple sentences in the English language. The incongruities of this measure are legion."

Justice Olmsted, who opened the Children's Court, and is presiding there this month, said:

"My associates have outlined some of the essential objections to the bill. No feature of this bill is more unwise than the strict defining of what shall constitute a violation by the child. No regard whatever is had for the complex condition in this city by reason of which the case of each child is different from that of every other. My experience as a City Magistrate and a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions leads me to concur most heartily with my associates in strongly opposing the passage of this bill."

"I concur with my associates in regarding the proposed law as unnecessary," Justice Holbrook said. "It is crude, and drafted with an evident ignorance of existing laws. It passed it will embarrass and not assist the execution of laws relating to children. I sincerely hope that in the interest of the children and the orderly administration of the work of the court having jurisdiction over them in this county, that neither this nor any similar bill will pass."

"I agree most heartily with my associates in the proposition that legislation dealing with these children is most vicious if it takes from the Judge his power of inquiry and discretion and substitutes therefor laws as immutable as those of the Medes and Persians," Justice McKean said. "If the statements made in the pamphlet 'Child Labor in the Street' are correct, they prove that the present compulsory education law in regard to truants is not enforced, and it would be best to have a complete and strict enforcement of that law against the vicious children before legislation is enacted tending to restrain the industrious children."

"From my experience in the Children's Court," Justice Wyatt said, "I do not hesitate to say that if the provisions of the existing law are fully carried out, no better system can be devised for reaching and saving the children who, because of improvident parents or because of their own conduct, become the subject of investigation by the Children's Court."

CHILD LABOR BILL ATTACKED.

John D. Lindsay, on Behalf of Society, Objects to Proposed Law to Affect Children of the Streets.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—Assemblyman Boetwick received to-day from John D. Lindsay of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children a strong protest against the passage of the Child Labor bill upon which a hearing was given before the Senate Judiciary Committee last Wednesday. This bill, which was first introduced by Mr. Agnew in the Assembly, provides for the licensing of newsboys and newsgirls, limits the hours in which they shall be allowed to be on the streets engaged in their occupations, and makes attendance at school a requisite for securing a permit.

"The evils of vicious and depraved association and the tendency to moral degeneracy to which street children are subjected are certainly no greater in the case of newsboys than in that of those unfortunate urchins who have no occupation to engage even a part of their time," says Mr. Lindsay. "There is nothing wrong or injurious in the mere selling of newspapers, and the average newsboy, who does not make the selling of newspapers the pretext for begging, is not as likely to get into trouble as the boy who has no occupation.

"The bill requires the issuance of licenses to girls between ten and fourteen years of age, as well as to boys, to peddle, black boots, or sell newspapers in the streets. Girls between fourteen and sixteen are not referred to at all, so that they may act as peddlers, bootblacks, or newsgirls without any license.

"Nothing could be more unfortunate to the child-saving cause than the enactment of a statutory permission of this character. The suggestion of allowing girls under sixteen years of age to sell newspapers in the streets is shocking when it is recollected that the grossest cases of immorality are traceable directly to the employment of young girls in street occupations.

"Girls are to be allowed to peddle in the streets until 9 o'clock at night. Licenses must be issued on application. No discretion is vested in the school authorities.

"No orphan child for whom no guardian has been appointed or who has no custodian, and no child who has been deserted by its parents or guardian, can obtain a permit under the bill. This class of unfortunate children, who have greater need for employment than any other class, is absolutely denied the privilege of the law."

EAST SIDE HEALTH STATION.

Fourth District Local Board Acts—Girls' High Schools.

A recommendation of the Local School Board of the Fourth District to the Board of Education is that because the headquarters of the Health Department are at Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, while the largest part of the school population is centred below Fourteenth Street, so that hardship and expense is entailed on poor parents who have to procure permits for children affected contagious diseases, a sub-station of the Board of Health should be established where such cases could be reported and permits issued.

The same board passed the following:

Whereas, a large number of children are annually graduated from the one-year grammar schools into high schools, and whereas the only classical course for girls is given at the Wadleigh High School on One Hundred and Fourth Street, and furthermore, the expense of transportation is a great drain on the parents who are desirous of obtaining such classical education for their children,

We request that some provision be made for giving the classical course in some building within walking distance of the crowded districts or that free transportation be furnished to the Wadleigh High School for such pupils as are desirous of taking this course. At present the down-town high schools for girls are technical, commercial, and normal only.

DR. MAXWELL REPLIES.

City Superintendent's Comment Upon the Statement of President Hunter of the Normal College.

William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, said yesterday of the reply in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Thomas Hunter, President of the Normal College, to his (Dr. Maxwell's) remarks in his annual report in regard to the Normal College:

"I have read with great interest President Hunter's 'defense' of the Normal College against the criticisms I felt constrained to make upon the work of that institution in my last annual report. His defense may be divided into four parts:

"First, personal abuse of myself; second, a denial of my right to make any criticism on the Normal College; third, an exposition of his theory regarding the professional training of teachers, and, fourth, an admission that he has been compelled already to institute some of the reforms which I have advocated. As to President Hunter's abuse—his impugning of my motives—I consider it beneath my notice. As to my right to criticise the Normal College, I have in the first place the same right that any citizen has to criticise any institution supported at the public expense, and I have, in the second place, an official right, given by Section 1,090 of the charter, which confers upon the City Superintendent the authority to approve or disapprove of courses for the training in any institution which is recognized by the Regents as a college and which claims to provide professional training for teachers.

As to President Hunter's theory regarding the professional training of teachers, I shall not take the time to discuss it, as it is not any longer held by men of prominence. It passed from the domain of practical educational discussion about a quarter of a century ago. As to President Hunter's admission that he has been compelled to commence some of the reforms which I have advocated, I am reminded of what President Eliot said on a notable occasion a few years ago with regard to educational reforms in general. 'There are two stages,' said the President of Harvard, 'in every educational reform: in the first, the reform is impossible; in the second, it always existed.' In the first stage the reform is bitterly opposed; in the second, when those who are responsible for its necessity wake up to find that they must accept the inevitable, they endeavor to cloak their shortcoming by trying to show that they have anticipated the reforms.

"Such is President Hunter's position. It makes no difference, however, how the reform comes, if it only comes, because, as I said in my annual report, 'the condition and prosperity of the Normal College are a matter of vital interest and importance to the whole school system.'"

A WALDORF-ASTORIA SALE.

Old Canvases and Modern Paintings at the Fifth Avenue Galleries.

Sales of pictures follow each other so rapidly that only the experienced collector can keep track of them. What with estates selling off the accumulation of more or less lucky amateurs in the art of buying, and dealers getting rid of stock which will not sell in any other way, there is a continuous performance going on in one part of the city or another, with auctioneers as the stage managers. So far they have not made a trust and reduced all the auctions to a dead level. There are unconsciously comic performers as well as more serious.

The "valuable ancient and modern paintings" now at the Fifth Avenue Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, which are to be sold at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday night, come under the head of miscellany—they are very miscellaneous. Here and there is a good canvas, like No. 181, portraying a lady with three children, by David Napoleon, bearing the name of J. L. David, but beside it may hang a Madonna ascribed to Rubens over which one would like to draw a veil.

The Oriental beauties may have been painted from life—for aught we know—or the pictures be produced, and whether he himself perpetrated them or hired some one else with about the same quantity of taste and skill to help him makes no kind of difference. But it not hard to assign to Rembrandt the No. 1,000 of Old Masters here shown. And, despite his natural limitations, is it quite fair for the owners of the "Admiral van Tromp" (No. 168) to scorn all expertise and insist upon the name of Frans Hals as its maker? Like the young lady in the ballad, the face of the alleged Admiral is all that Hals can show in the way of posthumous fortune, and if it be painted so foully it amounts to robbing him of his character.

One should not be too severe with the idiosyncrasies of collectors, but it would be interesting to know why Mr. Arthur Furber thinks that Sir Godfrey Kneller painted No. 114, "Portrait of a Lady, or Raphael Mengs' the likeness of Maria Louisa of Spain (No. 119), or Richard Lee of Louis XIV. (No. 115.) Agreed that Monchalon painted the bright little landscape, "La Vallée de Chatillon," and the Bohemian painter Brozik the smooth female called "Meditation," and Frederic de Haas of Canada the three landscapes in the style of Fritz Thaulow; still, we cannot see anything of the robust Van de Velde of Haarlem in the girl's head under No. 46, nor Old Crome in the landscape No. 47, nor Sir Henry Raeburn in the male portrait No. 49. Carel Lely (No. 40) or Cornelis Adriaan van Ostade have painted so vilely as we see the "Interior" under No. 96, or Gabriel Metsu as in that catalogued No. 40? If they did, the simplest dictate of charity or great esteem would be to christen them with the title of some forgotten artist and let them go at that.

This collection is certainly the most bewildering in the way of attributions we have had to review for some time past. It is as if the names of a dozen dealers of assorted hats were drawn from two separate hats. It is amusing enough, but it is hardly fair to the public. Of course the auctioneers must take the names given them, and naturally they decline all warranty. Buyers must rely on their own experts and judge for themselves, as they are, and purchase for what they see in the canvas on which they sold, not for the often fantastical attribution in the catalogue.

PHYSICIANS AS WITNESSES.

Their Privileges in Court Proceedings Discussed by Lawyer Bullows.

Members of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence last night met at the Academy of Medicine in West Forty-third Street, and listened to a paper by Alfred L. M. Bullows of the New York bar on "The Medical Secret; or, the Privilege of Physicians in Court Proceedings."

"The code gives to every one who practices physics or surgery," said Mr. Bullows, "the right to decline to answer any question or to give any testimony concerning any person who has consulted him professionally, if that answer will in any way reveal any secret, condition, or fact that has come to the physician or surgeon by reason of his professional duties or as an aid in prescribing for the patient.

"In this country the law forbidding physicians to testify to facts and knowledge acquired professionally operates first in importance in insurance cases, where fraud may be known through misinformation given by the applicant as to his physical condition and the physical condition of his parents. This law is especially objectionable to the life insurance companies.

"Next in importance comes its operation in inheritance cases, where insanity on the part of the testator may be alleged. In these cases it often cuts off the only means of securing facts as to the actual condition of the testator. It also may be interposed to protect us from the use of supplementary proceedings for debt, or in bankruptcy actions, no call can be legally made on them for their books of accounts if those books contain any information from patients that would be of a confidential character, or in other words, if those books will in any way reveal information concerning patients and secured through professional duties.

At the society's regular meeting, resolutions were adopted favoring the passage of the Ehrlich-Patrick bill in the Legislature to prevent the sale of adulterated drugs. A committee was ordered named to attend the hearing on the bill at Albany on March 18.

OPERA A LA CONRIED

The Parsifal Company in "Das Rheingold" at the Irving Place.

Popular German Musical Comedy, with a Charming Star in the Small Person of Mia Warber.

When Mme. Conried stood among the debris of the newly imported opera company last night, bowing acknowledgments to boisterous applause, there was a display of all of the rumpled locks of his Olympian brow and an awe-inspired solemnity on his Sultan countenance that betokened a realization of the Difference of Things. What has been announced as the Ferencz Opera Gesellschaft is not indeed the adventure which he would have chosen to manifest his prowess in the newer and larger field to which he has lately been called. It is rather—what it is has already been described in the quick slang of the Rialto—the Frenzied Uproar.

When the night of musical comedy lately invaded Broadway, driving the legitimate to the wall, a few steadfast hearts still looked for comfort to the Irving Place Theatre. But even that stronghold has fallen. "Das Rheingold" is of the worldwide type of musical comedy that has been the joy and delight of Wedding Bureaucrats and Second Lieutenants in Germany, divising honors in restaurant suppers and on the laps of the woman at the next table with "The Geisha," "Floro-dora" and other pieces of the kind. Now it crosses the Atlantic again, and has planted its tent in the house of him who is pledged to higher things.

So, as Hamlet is reported to have said, the play is a mere thing. What really made the evening and the uproar last night was the singing, and especially the acting, of Mme. Ferencz Donna of this company from the Stadt Theatre of Berlin, Fri. Mia Warber. She is a midget with a slender pair of legs that kick fun victories into the shins of her stage partners, a show that pokes fun into their ribs, and a motion that send a ripple of laughter through the house—and such a face of gay mischief!

The corners of her budding mouth are the smiles of Herr Cupid; in the depths of her drooping eyelids lurk the shades of Old Nick. Her teeth flash, and that wonderful nose of hers is a lively and witty study. The soaring point of view has the only real voice in the cast, and it is an organ tas your true critic would call it) diabolically fit to scatter by hand-barreled tunes destined (or should be) to be sung and down the Spring breats of every other one in the house. Also it has vivacity, and aspiriting a light opera singer as it does, come down the pike of musical comedy.

Of her singing mates is Herr Rudolf Berger, a giant whose proportions rival those of Wolf Hopper, and who looks at her eyes in the true zipper adoringly, and with the leer of infatuation. A truly comical old fogy is the familiar type is Herr Ander, whose song of the manly and the virile, and whose types of sweet ineffably comic gravity. Herr Kunstadt is a youth who okes abilities with clever trickery during obvious contrasts in effect, particularly strong in semi-acrobatic bodies.

Mme. Loewe is the tenor whose voice is said to the damp of the Atlantic, and still has a frog in his throat that is doing most of the singing. What he does agree to accomplish he does well. He has an undoubtedly comic face of him, however, and convulsed the house with a song on the attractions of other maidchen, to which he added a chorus that hoarsely croaked the love of the public passage and the charming Yorkerin. His burlesque of the type of German officialdom and of the petitious skip of Uncle Sam con-house.

Mme. Delma was buxom and tuneful as Stirne would have said if his musical journal had existed to-day. At a point of fact, the scene was laid in Spain and in the Austrian Tyrol, but the difference in geography that in the adage makes little difference here. The scenery was designed in the manner of the new art of Germany, with the pro-minks and reds of Teutonic taste put in flat, solid hues, and, strange to say, tastily harmonized. The openwork fill-in scrolls looked like the sprawling of Japanese lanterns, and their stems like piano lamps, and their stems like garden hose in mortal agony. But of course it is the kingdom of the new art.

The music was above what is usual in the pieces on the Broadway stage—tune-ful and full of the spirit of the time—and many enough to keep the audience in active laughter. The piece is booked for indefinite run, and will doubtless be the more frivolous patrons of the for weeks.

"GIOVANNI" AT THE OPERA

First Performance This Season of Mozart's Dramatic Masterpiece.

It was two years since Mozart's "Don Giovanni" had been performed at the Metropolitan Opera House before last evening. It was given for the first time this season. The opera retains its place in the list of living and vital works, notwithstanding the century and more that has elapsed since it was written, and all the changes in style and manner that have come over the face of the operatic world since that time. Its youth and freshness are perennial, for all the obsolete elements that enter into its structure and that necessarily tend to operate against its acceptance by modern audiences. The suggestion has been made of a revision of the work to bring its treatment into accord with the tastes and methods of to-day; but without it the imperishable beauty and dramatic force of the music have a potency that is irresistible when it is performed in the true spirit.

Though it was lacking in general in the musical finesse and brilliancy that are a necessary quality in the interpretation of Mozart's music, there was much of that spirit in the last evening's performance, for the skill and energy brought under contribution by Mr. Mancinelli were responsible. The spirit is Italian, it seems as if only an Italian could bring it out. The opera goes for-ward under his baton with a cessless fire and animation in the matter of tempi of real importance in this opera, to bring out the true significance of the music, and in this Mr. Mancinelli is invariably right. The singers concerned in the presentation last evening, with the exception of Mme. Gilbert, have taken part in previous performances of "Don Giovanni" at the Opera House many times. Mme. Nordica's Donna Anna and Mr. de Reszke's Don Giovanni are among the most striking impersonations to be seen there, and equally notable the former for its lyric quality and the dramatic power of the latter, and the latter for the intimate and imperishable sympathy with which he fills it. Mme. Nordica was in good voice, but the music is not of the kind which she is most at home now-adays, though it is a measure to hear it with such an impressive dramatic quality as she instills into it. Mr. de Reszke's singing was well for a long time as he sang the music of Leporello. Mme. Gadski as Elvira is admirable in voice, in singing, in phrasing, in the sense of the strain of the excessive amount of work she has been doing. Mme. Scalchi's Zerline is captivating in appearance and in its arch vivacity; but in singing she is far from the beauty and finish that the music demands. The small stature of the Don Giovanni of Signor Campanari is not the figure of aristocratic insouciance and dissipating ease. It has the manner and presents the type with striking effectiveness, but has not the vocal style of the music. Signor Campanari sang vigorously comic in the role of a madcap whose paroxysms of jealousy took the form of Swedish movement treatment upon the objects of her angry pas-sion. Carl Knaack was a juvenile gro-tesque comedian of the type of Ferdinand the Idiot, who was wooed by the maiden whose name is Catherine, whose talent of sympathy of Mr. Mancinelli's were responsible. The spirit is Italian, it seems as if only an Italian could bring it out. The opera goes for-ward under his baton with a cessless fire and animation in the matter of tempi of real importance in this opera, to bring out the true significance of the music, and in this Mr. Mancinelli is invariably right. The singers concerned in the presentation last evening, with the exception of Mme. Gilbert, have taken part in previous performances of "Don Gio-vanni" at the Opera House many times. Mme. Nordica's Donna Anna and Mr. de Reszke's Don Giovanni are among the most striking impersonations to be seen there, and equally notable the former for its lyric quality and the dramatic power of the latter, and the latter for the intimate and imperishable sympathy with which he fills it. Mme. Nordica was in good voice, but the music is not of the kind which she is most at home now-adays, though it is a measure to hear it with such an impressive dramatic quality as she instills into it. Mr. de Reszke's singing was well for a long time as he sang the music of Leporello. Mme. Gadski as Elvira is admirable in voice, in singing, in phrasing, in the sense of the strain of the excessive amount of work she has been doing. Mme. Scalchi's Zerline is captivating in ap-pearance and in its arch vivacity; but in singing she is far from the beauty and finish that the music demands. The small stature of the Don Giovanni of Signor Campanari is not the figure of aristocratic insouciance and dissipating ease. It has the manner and presents the type with striking ef-f

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1902-1903.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
LAST TWO WEEKS OF GRAND OPERA.
To-morrow Eve., at 7:45—Double Bill—DER WALD (first part in America.) Gadski, Rennie, Beice; Anthes, Bispham, Blass, Muhlmann, Conductor, Hertz. Followed by IL TROVATORE (only time this season.) Nordica, Homer; De Marchi, Campanari, Journet, Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Eve., March 13, at 8—LE PROPHETE. Schumann-Heink, Marilly; Alvarez, Journet, Gilibert, Conductor, Flon.
Sat. Aft., March 14, at 2—ERO E LEANDRO. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; De Marchi, Ed. de Reszke, Dufrethe. Conducted by the composer, Mancinelli.
Sat. Eve., March 14, at 8—LE FILLE DU REGIMENT. (The Daughter of the Regiment.) Sembrich, Van Cauteren; Salignac, Gilibert, Conductor, Flon. Followed by PAGLIACCI. Scheff; Dani, Campanari, Conductor, Flon.
Mon. Eve., Mar. 16, at 8:30—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT, when VERDI'S
REQUIEM MASS
will be performed. Soloists: Nordica, Schumann-Heink; Salignac, Journet; Entire Opera Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
ACTORS' HOME BENEFIT.
Thursday Next at 1. Doors Open at 12:30. Parterre Boxes, (holding 6,) $25. Admission, lower floor, $1.50; upper seats, 50c. Tic.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2.
LAST WEEK! LAST 7 TIMES!!
John C. Fisher's Gorgeous Production, THE
SILVER SLIPPER
*** TUESDAY, MARCH 17,
HENRY W. SAVAGE will present
PRINCE of PILSEN
by Pixley & Luders, authors of "KING DODO."
Seats on Sale Thursday Morning.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. Mats. To-morrow and Sat. at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
250TH TIME, MARCH 25—SOUVENIRS.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Tel. 703-38. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
LAST 15 PERFORMANCES OF
DE WOLF HOPPER
IN MR. PICKWICK.

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
JAMES K. HACKETT Produces
THE BISHOP'S MOVE.
"Brilliant wit—a work of art."—World.
"Clean and wholesome."—Evening Sun.
"A success of distinction—a comedy of wit."—Brooklyn Eagle.
W. H. THOMPSON THE BISHOP.
"An artistic delight."—Evening Sun.
"A delightful bishop."—Herald.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH.....CONDUCTOR
Fri., Mch. 13, at 2 P.M. Sat., Mch. 14, at 8:15 P.M.
Soloist.....Mme. ROGER-MICLOS.....Pianist
Program: Symphony No. 4, F minor, Tschaikowsky. Concerto No. 2, G minor, Saint-Saens. Three Movements from the Dramatic Symphony, "Romeo and Juliet," Berlioz. Love Scene, Scherzo, "Queen Mab," Grand Fete at the House of Capulet.
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 5.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Sat. Aft., March 14, at 3. Only Recital
Heermann VIOLIN
Burmeister PIANO
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Seats $1 to $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

CIRCLE B'way & 60th St.
YOU DON'T HAVE TO WAIT FOR A GOOD ACT AT THE ONLY VAUDEVILLE THEATRE IN NEW YORK. THERE IS ONE ON THE STAGE ALL THE TIME.
R. G. KNOWLES
This week is producing the Smile That Won't Come Off.

PRINCESS THEATRE, B'WAY & 29 ST. Mat. Thursday and Saturday 2:00. Evs., 8:30.
SECOND MONTH.
FRIDAY NIGHT SOUTHERN NIGHT.
AMELIA BINGHAM
CLYDE FITCH'S Greatest Success.
THE FRISKY MRS. JOHNSON.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:15. MATINEES Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THIRD MONTH.
The Merry Musical Play,
THE WITH JEROME
BILLIONAIRE SYKES
MON., MARCH 23D.....100 NIGHTS
BURTON HOLMES Thurs. & Fri., 3, "Denmark."

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
3d month. Henry W. Savage presents
OHNET-DE ADE'S Witty Musical Success.
SULTAN OF SULU
"No More Popular Entertainment."—N. Y. Sun.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. John C. Fisher & Thos. W. Ryley's great revival,
FLORODORA.
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15.

WEBER & FIELD'S MUSIC B'way and 30th. HALL. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY
TWIRLY-WHIRLY
and burlesque—THE BIG LITTLE PRINCESS.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE 44th St. Professional Mat. Thurs. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:30. Geo. Fawcett Presents Mary Shaw in "GHOSTS."

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. Tel. 6234-18
MATINEE TO-DAY.
London Belles Burlesquers
"LOOPING THE LOOP."

MAJESTIC, GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59 St. Evs. 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2.
WIZARD OF OZ
Evs. & Mat. Best Seats, $1.50

NEW YORK. B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2.
Williams & Walker IN DAHOMEY 25c., 50c., $1.00.

BIJOU B'way 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15.
MARIE CAHILL In NANCY BROWN.

VICTORIA. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed & Sat. Wed'y Matinee. Special prices. 50c. to $1.50.
Blanche WALSH in RESURRECTION

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St. 23c., 50c. 2 Performances Daily, 2:15 and 8:15.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orchestras.

BELASCO THEATRE B'y at 42d St. Eve. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE DARLING BLANCHE BATES in OF THE GODS.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THIS WEEK. McFadden's "ROW" Flats

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 25—GREAT ACTS—25. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

AMERICAN 42D St. & 8TH AVE. Mat. Daily, Ex'pt Mon. 25c DARLERS OF PARIS

GRAND Mr. Herbert Kelcey & Miss Effie Shannon in Sherlock Holmes

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New CINEMATOGRAPH. DE KOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 9

NEW STAR Lex. Av., 107 St. Matinee Wed., 25c. HOWARD HALL. The MAN WHO DARED

H&S Hoyt & Beaman's W. 125th (Mat. Kingsley & Lee's, Queer & Tedesco, Davis & Macauley, etc.) m'w

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. Fernosy Operetta Co. Every Eve. & Sat. Mat. Rheinhardt's Operetta, "Bankesse Mandel."

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. —VIRGINIUS

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. VIOLA ALLEN In "The Eternal City."

3D AV. NEXT Mat. Thurs. The Eleventh Hour

WEST END LEWIS MORRISON in "FAUST."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WASHINGTON LEATHER GOODS COMPANY.—Judge Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed Jacob Schochet receiver of the assets of the partnership consisting of Alexander Hertzenberg, Abraham Hertzenberg, Jacob Schochet and Samuel Bullman, doing business as the Washington Leather Goods Company at 19 Crosby Street, on a suit brought by Messrs. Hertzenberg and Schochet against Mr. Bullman for a dissolution of the partnership which was formed on July 23, 1902, with a capital of $585.

NEW YORK FURNITURE COMPANY.—The New York Furniture Company of 126 West Fourteenth Street made an assignment yesterday to Anthony B. Porter. James E. Reed is President. The business has been established more than twenty-two years, and the present company has carried it on since 1885. It was incorporated on Sept. 22, 1885, with a capital stock of $20,000. It did considerable business, but had no rating at Bradstreet's. Trade estimates of the liabilities are about $25,000. Competition in the vicinity has been close for a number of years.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

THERMISTOCLES TRAGIDIO.—Thermistocles Tragidio of 66 West One Hundred and Fourth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with known liabilities to the amount of $307 to four creditors and five others which are unknown, and no assets.

WILLIAM MACKENZIE.—William Mackenzie of 406 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities to the amount of $42,758 and no assets. The liabilities were contracted in 1877 and 1878 as a partner in the firm of Abraham Hooley & Co., dealers in notions. The other partners, Abraham Gieve and Samuel G. Cutter, are dead. Among the creditors are Elisabeth Gieve, $19,145; Robert S. Ross, $13,250, and M. Hemingway & Sons Silk Company, $1,102.

DORA FRANK.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Dora Frank individually and as a partner in the firm of M. L. Frank & Co., dealers in stationery and toys at 177 Park Row, show liabilities to the amount of $17,883 and nominal assets to the amount of $6,114, consisting of accounts, $4,386; cash in bank, $25; equity in stock, $4,503. The stock was valued at $6,000, was consigned to Harry S. Hays to secure a loan of $1,500 made on July 10, 1902, on which she defaulted in repayment and he proceeded to sell the goods, but was enjoined.

I. E. BAKER & CO.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Irving E. Baker, doing business as I. E. Baker & Co., dealers in groceries, meats, and hardware at Coxsackie, N. Y., by the following-named creditors: Matthews & Harrison, $2,838; Frank B. Matthews, $350, and Loren C. Baker, $250. It was alleged that he is insolvent and that on March 6 he admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Pierre S. Jennings receiver of the assets. The assets are $3,500 and liabilities $6,000.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to fourteen bankrupts, among whom were Herbert B. Coulter of 235 Broadway, formerly of the Coulter Manufacturing Company of St. Joseph, Mo., whose liabilities were $56,775; Ann E. and Margaret J. Haight, doing business as A. E. Haight & Co., dealers in meat and groceries at Peekskill, liabilities $18,750; Samuel Silverstein, ladies' tailor, of Peekskill, liabilities $6,666, and Meyer Bloch, manufacturer of clothing at 88 East Broadway, liabilities $6,937.

Clock Casemaker a Bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, N. J., March 9.—Joseph A. Lundy, proprietor of the large clock case factory that was destroyed by fire on Jan. 26 last, filed a petition in bankruptcy in Trenton on Saturday, with assets to the amount of $8,150 and liabilities of $9,220. He designed about fifty cases for clocks that ranged in price from $25 to $1,200. The cause of the failure was the refusal of insurance companies to pay the $8,000 insurance on the plant.

Receiver for a Novelty Concern.

Judge O'Gorman of the Supreme Court has appointed Frederick C. MacLean receiver of the assets of the partnership of Frederick C. and Charles J. MacLean, doing business as the Novelty Introduction Company, at 241 Broadway, on a suit brought by Frederick against Charles for a dissolution of the partnership. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $2,000. They began business on March 1, 1902.

Discharges Refused.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has refused discharges in bankruptcy to John C. Seager of 319 West Forty-sixth Street, formerly of Seager Brothers, steamship agents, who dissolved in 1883, and whose liabilities were $55,533, and to William J. Lee of 142 East Seventy-ninth Street, whose liabilities were $1,700.

Milling Receivers Discharged.

An order was signed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday discharging William Brookfield and Charles E. Kimball as receivers of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company. The final accounts of the receivers have been accepted by the Court of Chancery of New Jersey and the two receivers ordered discharged by that tribunal.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARONSON, Charles—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	100
AMSTERDAM CONSTRUCTION COMPANY—P. Mesita	250
AMERICAN MICROGRAPH COMPANY	$419
AMERICAN UNION LIFE INSURANCE Company—J. F. Gilbert	370
AMERICAN UNION LIFE INSURANCE Company—J. B. Fitchett	298
ARON, Maurice—National Street Railway Company, costs	113
BOYD, Henry A. and William M.—J. D. Jennings	95
BAUMEY, Kadish—J. D. Jennings	105
CHLEBOWSKI, Marcus—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	117
CONHEISE, James—G. J. Weaver and another	12,077
COHN, Louis—A. Kiernan	12
CAMPBELL, Robert J.—G. W. Files	859
CANTO, Yates H.—I. Bastable and another	154
CARMIN, Isaac D.—H. Lilkin	30
CURRAN, John J., and the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner	1,004
CUMBERLAND LEATHER BOARD Company and Charles E. Simpson—H. K. Walker	1,040
DICKENSHEID, Eva, administratrix—J. F. Bitz, costs	127
DI VISCIA, Angelo and Rosina, and Vitontorie Buccino—C. H. Baechler	164
DONATI, Joseph, and Fredericka Lamera, administratrix—V. Larmura, costs	83
FELLENSTEIN, Alois—A. Lucas	234
FREW, Hugh, administrator—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	150
GODFREY, Macauley S. U.—L. C. Baldwin	81
GUY, Samuel R., Jr., and Horatio F. Witherstein—Corn Exchange Bank	232
HELLMAN, Morris—L. Wollstein and another	416
HAMBURG, Ted—Allman Gas Engine and Machine Company	173
ISAACS, Morris—H. Litkin	35
JUTJINS, Frederick—H. A. Schroeder	244
JOHNSTONE, Anna K. N.—J. Strauss	327
KRAUSE, C. Hanlon—C. H. Baechler	164
KIDDER, Charles L.—E. V. Ballard	151
KAPLAN, Morris—N. M. Jurds	101
LLOYD, George F., and the City Trust and Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner	1,850
LEIBERMAN, Harry—J. P. Cahen and another	166
LIVINGSTON, Louis and Isaac—W. M. Fleetmann and another	4,044
LEHMANN, Charles F., and Belinda A.—Armstrong Company	678
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—F. Weltner	248
MAX, William, and Barg—American Woolen Company of New York	827
MUNDER, George W.—Clifton Manufacturing Company	38
MACKAY, Joseph W.—Clifton Manufacturing Company	964
MAGINN, Susan—New York Security and Trust Company, Trustee	3,561
McDONOGH, Felix—Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner	1,049
NEWMAN, Walter G.—Consolidated Firearms Company, costs	100
RUTHERFORD, Francis M.—L. Scholm and another	248
RICHARDSON, Thomas A.—J. F. Zimmerman	578
ROSENBLUT, David—George Ringler & Co., costs	74
SCHNUGG, Francis J.—T. Durkin	393
SHEEHAN, John T.—W. W. Butchis	29
SHIELDS, Sarah A.—A. McCarroll	129
SMITH, Harry—D. Holcomb	86
SMITH, Joseph, and Morris S. Hendison	235
SCOTT, Lloyd M.—J. Wanamaker	128
THE SOLOMON-OPPENHEIMER COMPANY—S. Stein, costs	98
THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY of New York and John McDonough—P. W. Cullinan	1,049
THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY of New York and Frederick Oehl—P. W. Cullinan	1,830
THE LONG ISLAND COMPANY—B. Jarrer, by guardian	38
UNIVERSAL TRUST COMPANY—S. A. Vandecar	1,725
UNIVERSAL TRUST COMPANY—J. H. Vandecar	830
WILMORE, James A.—Hopevilla National Bank	1,706
WILLIAMSON, John N.—H. J. Dubois	1,372

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Morgan, linens, laces and white goods; 255 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss L. Felker, dressmaking department; 874 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; E. H. Cody, optical goods; Hotel Navarre.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss O'Conner, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Adam, J. N. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. G. Milne, neckwear; 57 White Street.
Hermon, S. & Co., Fremont, Ohio; R. Hermon, dry goods; G. R. Hermon, dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Isaacs, cloaks and suits; 368 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Klein, J., Chicago, Ill.; J. Weissenbach, shoes; 406 Broadway; Holland House.
Britain, J. S., Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; R. Campbell, domestics, dress goods, flannel silks; 220 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Babcock, infants' wear; 115 Worth Street.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Morgan, cloaks and suits; C. M. Morgan, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. J. Todd, crockery; 83 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Ayres, A. T., Thompson, sporting goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Columbus Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; S. B. Wheeler, housefurnishing goods; Mrs. M. E. Evans, cloaks and suits; 52 Leonard Street.
Guildman & Co., Denver, Col.; S. Sprayer, jewelry; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Imperial.
McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; Miss R. Boudon, hosiery and laces; Miss K. Dwyer, 14 Bond Street; Hotel Wilborn.
Swofford Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. Geissler, cloaks, suits, and waists; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Hill, J. W., Company, Manchester, N. H.; H. W. Flock, domestics and cloaks; Murray Hill Hotel.
Kaufman, C. A., Company, New Orleans, La.; C. A. Kaufman, domestics, dress goods and silks; C. M. Kaufman, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; C. G. Fogg, house furnishings; 48 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; E. Leigh, upholstery goods; 530 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Linn Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; A. F. Curtis, general buyer; H. S. Ames, furnishing goods; 41 Leonard Street.
Webber, W. H. G., Company, Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, cloaks, suits, and waists; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Shartenberg, cloaks and suits; J. Shartenberg, dry goods; 75 Spring Street.
Mansbach, A., Trinidad, Col., dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; F. W. Pickup, upholstery goods; 46 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Morsden, neckwear, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Silber, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Cook, linens, 484 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Heisgerd, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. C. Strafer, dry goods; G. F. Pfeiffer, laces, ribbons and tammings; D. Scholl, furnishing goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; G. F. Bell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Hine, G., Montgomery, Ala., dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; F. Fergusson, trimmings, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Starr, A. E., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; A. E. Starr, clothing, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; 191 Fifth Avenue; Herald Square Hotel.
Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Landauer, dry goods, 396 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Crippen & Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; G. M. Crippen, cloaks; F. W. Garant, cloaks; Criterion Hotel.
Eakin, H. E., Salem, Ohio, china; Victoria Hotel.
Kirschner, Simon, Troy, N. Y., clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Lasalle-Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; Mary MacMonge, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Walter Rosenbaum, department store; Earlington Hotel.
Kelly, George W. Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. T. Banquer, drugs; Earlington Hotel.
Claudia, Wm., Hotel, Temple, Texas, dry goods; 111 West Thirteenth Street.
Connely, E., Bath, N. Y., general store; 44 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn; J. Murphy, general store; 44 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.
Long Bros., The, Oklahoma, O. T.; E. A. Barnes, department store; Rigas Hotel.
Hamilton, G. P., Dennison, Texas; Mrs. H. H. Vosburg; Hotel Albert.
Orcutt, S., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Samuel Oran, dry goods.
Playter, M. D., Fredonia, N. Y.; Beatrice Playter, millinery; Martha Washington Hotel.
Jones, Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Charles McCarty, cloaks and suits; M. F. Connelly, department store; Sinclair House.
Playter, M. D., Fredonia, N. Y.; Mrs. M. D. Playter, millinery; Martha Washington Hotel.
Jacobs, Harry A., Williamsport, Penn., clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Tuttle, Rockwell & Co., Hornellsville, N. Y.; Mrs. C. A. Cuttons, millinery; Kensington Hotel.
Campbell, Miss A., Buffalo, N. Y., millinery; Sinclair House.
Tuttle, Rockwell & Co., Hornellsville; Miss Gertrude Sampson, millinery; Kensington Hotel.
Brown, O. H., & Co., Dixon, Ill.; C. S. Brown, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Peacock, Mrs. E. B., Rockport, N. Y., millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Tuttle, Rockwell & Co., Hornellsville, N. Y., millinery; Sinclair House.
Fisher, Mrs. E., Fisherville, Penn.; Guy S. Duty, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Gilbert, Mrs. M. L., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery and fancy goods; E. F. Grosvenor, millinery and fancy goods; Continental Hotel.
Wooding, T. E., Leroy, N. Y.; E. V. R. Wooding, dry goods; 315 West Fourteenth Street.
Lasalle & Koch Company, The, Toledo, Ohio; Miss A. Tapper, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Peck's Son, H. C., Mexico, N. Y.; J. S. Fernandez, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Samuels & Son, Jamestown, N. Y.; M. Samuels, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Pugsley, S. R., Lockport, N. Y.; Bessie Mudge, millinery; 1,031 Clinton, Hoboken, N. J.
Schram, B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Mahler, wrappers; Café Logelin.
Federman, I., Duquesne, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.
Robert, Simpson Company, The, Toronto, Canada; C. E. Linstrum, general merchandise; S. Cooper, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.
Marshall Paper Company, Omaha, Neb.; B. F. Marshall, stationery; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.
Prouse & Pelton, Herkimer, N. Y.; F. M. Pelton, hardware and plumbing; 321 East Fiftieth Street.
Grimes & Pelton, Ilion, N. Y.; E. C. Pelton, hardware and plumbing; 321 East Fiftieth Street.
Mantell, M. L., Syracuse, N. Y.; jeweller; Herald Square Hotel.
Pittsburg Store, Titusville, Penn.; Mrs. Abe Goldstein, dry goods; 287 Broadway.
Hartwell & Gill, Mexico, N. Y.; W. S. Hartwell, coal; 263 West Twenty-second Street.
Globe Store, Knoxville, Penn.; W. H. Stevens, general merchandise; 65 East Eleventh Street.
Snook, George M., Company, Wheeling, West Va.; George M. Snook, dry goods; A. L. Wilkie, dry goods; Thomas Carnahan, Jr., dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Griffin, M. D., Gloversville, N. Y.; sporting goods; Grand Union Hotel.
Fox, John J., Bradford, Penn.; tailor, Fifield Theo., Minneapolis, Minn.; dressmaking; Imperial Hotel.
De Raiche, Marie, Minneapolis, Minn.; dressmaking; Imperial Hotel.
Morse Branchton Company, The, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Schmidt, dressmaking.
Kaufman, N. & C., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss N. Kaufman, children's outfitter; Miss C. Kaufman, children's outfitter; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Burr, Mrs. D., Johnsonburg, Penn.; Mrs. A. M. Friedlander, millinery; 38 West Ninth Street; Miss A. Colinsky, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Ditch, L., Bay City, Texas; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Smart & Silberberg, Oil City, Penn.; Marx O. Shea, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel; A. R. Smart, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Allen's Department Store, Olean, N. Y.; A. A. Allen, department store; Hotel Albert.
Allen, C. C., Coudersport, Penn.; department store; Hotel Albert.
Meyer, Garson, Oswego, N. Y.; millinery; 448 Central Park West.
Allen's Department Store, Wellsville, N. Y.; Fred Allen; Hotel Albert.
Kease Cash Store, Mansfield, Penn.; G. E. Lanphier, general store; A. W. Kease, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Globe Milling Company, Camillus, N. Y.; J. Charles Ellis, miller; Grand Union Hotel.
McGeehan, Hugh, Ridgway, Penn.; dry goods; 340 Broadway.
McGeehan, Hugh, Johnsonburg, Penn.; J. A. Carmody, dry goods; 340 Broadway.
Kaufman-Strauss Company, Louisville, Ky.; B. Strauss, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Metzger & Co., Sohmer, N. Y.; Sallie Metzger, general merchandise; Herald Square Hotel.
Herin, George W., Sunbury, Penn.; china; Hotel Albert.
Miller, Mrs. E. G., Newark, N. Y.; millinery; 14 East Sixteenth Street.
Goldstein, J. B., Titusville, Penn.; Jacob Goldstein, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Marchand, M. & Son, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Marchand, dry goods; Sinclair House.
Emery, L., Jr., & Co., Bradford, Penn.; A. J. Bonel, hardware; Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.
Joseph, Jacob, Utica, N. Y.; Miss G. Weaver, dry goods; 104 Canal Street.
Lefkowitz, L., Canton, Ohio; millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Wheeler, E., Harrisburg, Penn.; dressmaker; 29 Irving Place.
Graff, & Niemann, Pittsburg, Penn.; Otto C. Graff, jewelers; 526 Ninth Street; Brooklyn.
Wilson, P. K., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. W. E. Richardson, dressmaker; Hotel Albert.
Goodwin, J. E., Kirksville, Mo.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Muldair, William L., Saranac Lake, N. Y.; shoes.
Newland, Henry A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. J. Gnack, umbrella manufacturers; St. Denis Hotel.
Metropolitan Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; E. E. Story, proprietor; Hotel Navarre.
Gem Garment Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; John Stevenson, waists; Grand Hotel.
Hammerle, H. S., Syracuse, N. Y.; Welsbach lights and supplies; Union Square Hotel.
Erlich Brothers, Hornellsville, N. Y.; J. Erlich, cloaks and suits; Victoria Hotel.
Garvey's, Homestead, Penn.; P. Garvey, dry goods; 329 West Twenty-third Street.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway, New York Life Building.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—John Wanamaker, Philadelphia; M. Routkewsky, Russian Legation, Washington; Waldo Story, Rome, Italy.

HOLLAND—Lieut. Cleland Davis, United States Navy; George E. Walby, Attaché of the Colombian Legation, Washington.

GRAND—Dr. E. H. Mantelier, United States Navy; Dr. J. M. Speer, Cumberland, Md.

PARK AVENUE—Prof. M. Sahlstein, England; the Rev. Newton Dresser, Saratoga.

IMPERIAL—Ex-Mayor D. C. Robinson, Elmira.

GILSEY—Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—James McKee, Belfast; W. H. Argall, London.

HOFFMAN—Shelby T. Harbison, Lexington, Ky.; W. Gayner, Syracuse; Horace Abbott Cate, Baltimore.

MANHATTAN—Capt. J. G. Crowley, Boston; Capt. Kenneth Campbell, London; Judge J. Rider Cady, Hudson.

BUCKINGHAM—Bishop Jones of Newfoundland and Bermuda; ex-Congressman Henry S. Sprague, Providence.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6:22	Sun sets	6:02	Moon sets	4:11
High Water This Day.				
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	4:40	Gov. Isl'd	5:05	H. Gate	7:01
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	5:15	Gov. Isl'd	5:41	H. Gate	7:37

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 10.

	Mails Close	Vessels Sail
El Alba, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Liguria, Naples and Alexandria	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tallaman, Guadeloupe and Guiana		1:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.		
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
Antilla, Bahamas	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Arabistan, Argentina, &c.	2:30 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Colorado, Hull	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Dominic, Shield	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	12:30 P. M. *2:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, MARCH 12.		
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		5:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise, Naples and Genoa		11:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana and Nassau	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 13.		
Bolivia, Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, San Francisco	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Grecian Prince, Rio Janeiro		12:00 M.
Santiago, Mexico		12:00 M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 14.		
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Alleghany, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Empire, Antwerp		1:00 P. M.
Ceasaro, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Concho, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Scotland via Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Belgium via Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Labn, Naples	8:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Maraval, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneiska, London		6:00 A. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		6:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Umbria, Liverpool via Queenstown	2:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
MONDAY, MARCH 16.		
Comancho, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at the Office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 P. M. (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sundays, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Saturday. By rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P. M. every Wednesday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Monday) at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The prospectus of the projected Importers and Traders' Insurance Company of New York, with a proposed cash capital of $1,000,000 whose plan was outlined some time ago, has been issued.

Local fire underwriters are discussing the bill introduced in the Legislature at Albany to amend the city charter so as to place the power of transfers, assignments, and promotions in the Fire Department in the hands of the Fire Commissioner. Under Section 706 of the charter any fireman injured while in the performance of duty so as to be disqualified for active duty, must be assigned to some light duty at the same salary. "The amendment proposed," says Insurance Engineering in its recent issue, "omits this provision, and enables the Fire Commissioner to immediately drop from the force on half pay (pension) any member of it whom the medical officers find unable to perform active duty. . . . If a member of the force incurs the ill-will of any politician who has a pull with the Commissioner, any slight injury, which ordinarily would count to nothing, can be made the excuse to get rid of him and retire him on half pay. On the other hand, any member seriously injured, who may be allied with an opposing faction, may be at once retired instead of granting him the privilege of assignment to light duty at full pay."

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat No. 2 red	80¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.54
Oats, No. 2 mixed	42½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.30
Cotton, middling	9.90
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	4.80
Molasses, C. R. prime	.40
Beef, family	14.75
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	18.50
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.09¼
Lard, prime	10.35
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.25
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, March 9.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 76@77½c; No. 3, 70@75c; No. 2 red, 74@75c; No. 2 corn, 49½c; No. 2 yellow, 45½c; No. 2 oats, 33½c; No. 3 white, 34@36½c; No. 2 rye, 46½c; No. 2 barley, 56@57c; No. 1 flaxseed, 97@98c; No. 1 northwestern, $1.10@1.11; mess pork, per bbl, $18.12½@18.25; lard, per 100 lb, $10.05@10.07½; short ribs sides (loose), $9.75@9.90; dry-salted shoulders (boxed), $8.37½@8.50; short clear sides (boxed), $10.37½@10.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.26.

CONDITION.—The market displayed a reactionary movement, and while less active and restricted narrow, with comparatively wide fluctuations. It opened weak at a decline of 60@1 points under liquidation and short sales encouraged by lower Liverpool cables. The receipts were 31,534 bales, against 25,300 last year. In the local market the early selling carried prices a matter of 1@4 points below the closing of Saturday, but with May and July at 9.55c. At this point, however, the market became much steadier, as a result of covering and prompt support on the part of commission orders for the long account. Toward the close the room took profits and prices went back a trifle, with the March delivery finally steady net 2@6 points higher, this representing a recovery from the lowest of 19@21 points on the active options. Total sales for the day were at 400,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations 5 points lower on the basis of 9.90c for middling uplands. And 10.15c for middling Gulf. Sales amounted to 2,640 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet, steadier, and unchanged at 9¾c; sales, 2,500 bales. Mobile, nothing doing and unchanged at 9½c; sales, nil. Savannah steady and unchanged at 9¾c; sales, nil. Charleston steady and unchanged at 9¾c; sales, nil. Wilmington firm, ¼c lower, at 9½c; sales, nil. Norfolk quiet and unchanged at 9¾c; sales, nil. Baltimore nominal; sales, nil. Boston, ¼c lower, at 10c; sales, nil. Augusta nominal and unchanged at 9¾c; sales, 234 bales. St. Louis quiet and unchanged at 9 13-16c; sales, nil.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	9.58	9.72	9.57	9.70@9.71
April	9.56	9.70	9.56	9.69@9.70
May	9.57	9.74	9.54	9.69@9.70
June	9.57	9.71	9.57	9.69@9.70
July	9.57	9.71	9.57	9.69@9.70
August	9.06	9.25	9.05	9.21@
September	8.69	8.83	8.69	8.82@8.83
October	8.38	8.53	8.38	8.52@8.53
November	8.23	8.38	8.23	8.36@8.37
December	8.33	8.45	8.31	8.44@8.45

LIVERPOOL, March 9.—Spot—Moderate business done; prices easier; American middling fair, 5.74; good middling, 5.56; middling, 5.50; low middling, 5.05; good ordinary, 4.86. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 9,200 bales American; receipts, 5,000 bales, including 5,000 bales American. Futures steady and quiet. American middling, good ordinary clause: March, 5.02@5.03; March and April, 5.02@5.03; April and May, 5.02; May and June, 5.06; June and July, 5.06; July and August, 5.06; August and September, 4.96; September and October, 4.76@4.75; October and November, 4.53@4.54; November and December, 4.40.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—While the principal characteristic of wheat was its heaviness, the market fluctuated with considerable activity over a fair range of prices, showing at times considerable steadiness, notably during the forenoon, at its lowest May wheat was within a fraction of the lowest point, reached last January. A second upturn took place near the close, leaving the market finally easy in tone and but little changed from Saturday's closing figures. The interior movement, because of the season, continued very large. Northwest receipts, considerably exceeded those of last year, but on the other hand seaboard clearances were relatively small. Receipts of wheat alone, half of it going from New Orleans. Exporters took 8 loads No. 1 hard Manitoba here and 90 loads at outports. Quotations: Ocean wheat, free on board, Atlantic basis: No. 2 hard Manitoba, 81¼c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 80¾c; No. 2 Northern Manitoba, 80¼c; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 87½c; No. 1 Northern New York, 87¾c, all prompt, and No. 2 red New York, 80¾c, nominal. Corn, No. 2 cash, 60¼c; No. 2 March, 60¼c; May, 60¼c; July, 60¼c; No. 2 white, nominal; May, 64¼c; July, 60¼c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 39c; March, 39¼c; July, 30¼c; No. 2 white, nominal.

MILWAUKEE, March 9.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 77@77½c; No. 2 Northern, 74@75c; May, 74½@75c; No. 1 Northern, 61½@62c. Corn, May, 47½c asked. Oats, No. 1 Northern, 30@30½c; No. 3 Northern, 29½c; May, 34¼@34½c. Oats.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 9.—Wheat, cash, 76¼c; July, 76¼c; on track, No. 1 hard, 78c; No. 1 Northern, 76c; No. 2 Northern, 74@75c; No. 3 red, 74@75c. FLOUR—Mill prices, $3.70@3.80; winter straights, $3.50@3.60; Winter patents, $3.70@3.80; Spring clears, $3.20@3.40; Winter clears, $3.10@3.15; extra No. 1 feed, $3.05@3.10; extra No. 2 feed, $2.95@3.00; low grades, $2.85@2.90; Spring patents, $3.70@3.80; Spring clears, $3.20@3.40; Winter straights, $3.50@3.60; Winter patents, $3.70@3.80; Winter clears, $3.10@3.15; Spring straights, $3.50@3.60

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money nominal, 2½ to 7 per cent. on call.

Stocks rally sharply.

Yesterday there was another transformation scene on Wall Street. On Saturday sales were limited to the number of buyers willing to make bargains on their own terms. The reduction of the reserves was discussed as though it were irremediable, and it might almost have been thought that December last was at hand again. So bad was the condition of affairs that the telegraph brought us especial condolences from our British cousins. Even the staid London Times permitted itself to think, and say, that "we have bitten off more than we can chew." Perhaps, but the telegraph yesterday brought word that the bears in Americans were scrambling to cover in London, and the same was true of our own market.

It cannot be said that the dealings were strong uniformly, either in time or throughout the list. But it is true that the market opened nervous and weak and closed strong, at practically the best prices, and that the weakest stocks of Saturday were the strongest yesterday. Only three stocks largely dealt in fell a point or more, while the advances were both more numerous and larger, upon dealings the largest for two months. There is nothing humorous about this to those who sacrificed their property Saturday, or had it sacrificed for them, but mere observers can scarcely fail to smile at a total change of conditions with no change of causes. What simple folk these speculators be who buy and sell from day to day with no rational motive, however ardent their hopes or guesses regarding the course of prices. Yesterday conditions were actually worse than Saturday. More loans were called, money went higher, and although the course of sterling promised relief the working of the foreign money markets in other respects gave signs that they were seeking to protect themselves against the rapacity of those whom they were commiserating. "Abroad" does not understand us the least in the world, nor is it surprising, since we scarcely understand ourselves.

Two topics monopolized attention. Southern Pacific was exceptionally strong upon rumors of agreement between the high contracting powers, which, however, was denied. No attention is due to rumors of that sort, but attention is due to the principles involved, of which there are several. One is how much attention developers of properties should rightly pay to speculative pools with temporary interests. Another is whether dividends reported as earned should be divided, or whether earnings may be diverted wholly to betterments against the desire of large actual interests, although they be speculative, or even because they are speculative. Pennsylvania itself borrows, and is approved for borrowing, for improvements, after devoting one dollar to dividends against each dollar to betterments. It is difficult to see why a more stringent rule should be applied to a weaker property, especially when such a considerable body of owners disapprove it. It would seem a case for compromise. Why should not the minority have representation, at least? Or why should not Union Pacific appropriate to the benefit of Southern Pacific some portion of the proceeds of the collateral mortgage for which Union Pacific has pledged its Southern Pacific holdings? In brief, should a corporation be operated with regard to its own condition or be exploited as part of another system, despite protests. Technically, of course, it is a case for each party to vote its stock, and for the minority to submit. But compromise is wiser, as the Street's reception of rumors of compromise attests.

The second topic was the Sub-Treasury's continued absorption of cash. This indicates that credits must be curtailed in fourfold degree, but not that they should be. The collections of the Treasury have no necessary or rightful relation to the soundness of any loan or any borrower, but the withdrawal of reserves money inexorably requires that credits shall be reduced without regard to the desires or necessities of borrower or lender. The banks cannot stop the drift of money into the Sub-Treasury. When their reserves are deficient they must restore them, distinguishing doubtless between different borrowers, but often compelling liquidation unwillingly to themselves and their customers alike. There are striking resemblances and differences between the situations in London and New-York. Absorption of taxes is embarrassing both money markets. In England there is a deficit due to the waste of war. Here there is an engorgement of wealth due to exceptional prosperity. The situation is intrinsically better here, yet the London money market is lower than ours, and we are borrowing there instead of their borrowing here. The English tax collections are banked automatically. Our law forbids that the customs shall be banked at all, and when trouble results to the money market our Secretary of the Treasury is only able to relieve it by extra-legal acts and throwing himself upon the indulgence of his countrymen. It is the official concern of our Treasury to require the banks to restore deficient reserves, but it is nobody's duty, and nobody has the power to prevent conditions assuming such a phase that the banks cannot accommodate borrowers of undoubted solvency. Liquidation for rightful reasons is one thing; liquidation for reasons having no relation to proper reasons for granting or withholding accommodation is another. It is a dull subject in theory, however engrossing in its individual applications, and Wall Street is doomed to hear more of currency laws and conditions than since it demonstrated against Bryan.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1½	Kan. City So.	½
Am. Coal	6	Manhattan Elevated	2½
Am. Smelting	1½	Met. Securities	½
Am. Sugar	1	Pacific Coast	3
Anaconda Copper	4½	Pac. C. & St. L.	3½
At., T. & S. F.	1½	Reading	½
Canadian Pacific	1½	Rock Island	½
Chi. M. & St. P.	1½	Rock Island pf.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	½	St. L. & S. F.	1½
Con. Coal	4	Southern Pacific	4½
Consol. Gas	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	4½
Corn Products	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Distillers' Sec.	½	Union Pacific	3
Gen. Electric	1½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Rocking Valley pf.	1	Wh. & L. Erie	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	3½
Am. Ride & L. pf.	½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
Am. Smelting pf.	½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Am. Snuff pf.	½	North American	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Peoria & Eastern	4
Buff., R. & P.	2	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Cent. of N. J.	2½	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Chi. G. W. pf. B	½	Ry. St. Sp. pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Chi., Terre H.	½	So. Ry. pf.	2
Chi. T. H., pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	So. Ry. pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	2½	So. Ry. "M." & O.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Tiffany	1½
Del., Lack. & Western	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Den. & R. G.	1½	Un. B. & P. pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	United Fruit	1½
Detroit South	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Det. Un. Ry.	½	U. S. Realty pf.	½
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Iowa Central	1	Va. Iron, C. & C.	½
Lake Erie & W.	3	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	1½
Mo., Kan. & T.	½	Walash	½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½	Westinghouse	3
Nash., C. & St. L.	3	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Nat. Biscuit pf.	½	Wis. Central pf.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Chi. Gas Light. & C. 1st 1½

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. Inc.	3½	Mo. Pac. col. 5s	1
Col. Fuel conv. 5s	1	N. Y. Gas. El. L. & P. 4s	1
Col. Mid. 1st	1½	Pa. 4s	1
Col. South. 1st	1	St. L. & S. W. 1st	1
Erie 1st con. 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. 1st	1
M. & St. L. con. 5s	1	Wabash deb. D.	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 9	1,006,234
To date this year	37,800,547
Corresponding date last year	31,169,374

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 9	$3,231,000
To date this year	$146,946,200
Corresponding date last year	$120,105,500

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Window Glass Company preferred stock.
Celluloid Company.
Colorado and Southern Railway first preferred stock.
Daly-West Mining Company.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company common stock.
North American Company, for subscription to new stock.
Railway Steel Spring Company preferred stock.
St. Joseph, South Bend and Southern Railroad common and preferred stocks.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Adams Express Company.
American Chicle Company, on common stock.
American Window Glass Company, on preferred stock.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, on common stock.
Calumet & Hecla Mining Company.
General Chemical Company.
Little Miami Railroad.
United Glass Company, on preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Banco Internacional I Tipatecano de Mexico.
Cosmopolitan Realty Company.
Kansas City Southern Railway.
Missouri Pacific Railway.
Pennsylvania Railroad.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railway.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

All Wall Street expected a very decided break at the opening of the market yesterday and a subsequent decline bordering on demoralization. Then the wiseacres—that is, those of them who had any money left—were to buy stocks on the collapse and in a day or two sell them out at a profit to the unsuspecting public. But the predicted and expected did not happen. Instead of opening demoralized, the market opened in a highly nervous state and in fact never ran in many stocks up and some down, though the majority of changes showed losses, some of them not unsubstantial. These opening prices, however, were generally the low of the day, the market immediately steadying and later rallying well. Those people, therefore, who waited for the "break" in order to buy never did buy.

The character of the opening suggested in no uncertain manner that the bears had endeavored to make initial prices as low as possible in order to shake out weak holders, reach stop-loss orders, and facilitate short covering. But it suggested also that in some parts of the list, at least, vigorous resistance was being offered to this bear programme, and hence the initial opening advance of a full point in Manhattan, of ⅞ in Southern Pacific, of ⅝ in Union Pacific, and of ¼ in St. Paul. Elsewhere opening prices were lower, as will appear from the following opening losses in representative stocks: Baltimore and Ohio, 1¼; Colorado Fuel, 3¼ (the next sale being 2 points lower); Atchison, ⅝; Delaware and Hudson, 2½; Illinois Central, 1; Norfolk & Western, 2; Rock Island, 1½; Frisco, 1; Pennsylvania, ¾; Wabash, 1½; Virginia Chemical, 1; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 1⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 2⅜, and United States Steel preferred, ⅜.

From these, the low prices of the day, the rally that later came was so decided and so sudden that it fairly took the breath away from the lesser shorts who had been "trailing on" behind the larger bears, while it added to the generally disconsolate feeling of those bulls who had turned bearish at the bottom (and there were many of them) or those others, (their number also was large,) who through the impairment of their margins or the reaching of their stop-loss orders had been obliged to part with their holdings at the low level. The extent of the recovery can best be judged when it is said that from the low of the day Southern Pacific sold up over 4 points, Union Pacific 3¾, St. Paul nearly 3, Amalgamated Copper 2¾, Canadian Pacific 2½, and so on through the list. Of course, the rally was not according to programme—that is, the programme of the smaller fry, who were sure the market was going to the dogs, and gladly and gratuitously "tipped" the information to all their friends. But among conservative banking interests the reversal of market condition was not unexpected, for good buying and supporting orders had early been put in, it being recognised that with the worst known the worst should be over. In other words, the contention was that such bad news as had developed had been effectually discounted.

What the news and developments were it is scarcely necessary to refer at this time in detail. Saturday's unfavorable bank statement, showing surplus reserves nearly exhausted; the failure of Dresser & Co., the advance in money rates, some calling of loans, and the trouble between the majority and minority interests in Southern Pacific—these were the disturbing factors. On the other hand, there were not a few helpful developments. One of these was intimations from banking interests that a new money pool would be formed, if the occasion should seem to warrant it. Another was a sharp break in sterling exchange, suggesting gold imports rather than exports. Still a third was a fairly heavy grain export engagement (28 loads of wheat, and 31 of corn being engaged—a total of nearly half a million bushels.

It was noticed that best support appeared in what may be termed the Standard Oil, Gould, and Harriman stocks, notably, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, St. Paul, Copper, and Missouri Pacific. In all of these there had been an extensive short interest, so that an advance in them could rather easily be brought about to the detriment of the shorts, did the controlling interests so desire it. Apparently they did, and hence the discomfiture of the bears.

In respect to copper, additional basis for a rise developed in the fact that during the day the price of the metal was further advanced to 14¼ cents per pound—the highest price in many months. Expert opinion is that the demand for the metal is greater than the supply, and that the position of copper seems to be assured for six months at least. As illustrative of this may be presented the statement of an authority close to the United Metals Selling Company that "there is the most extraordinary foreign demand for copper that has been apparent for years, and this demand in face of a continued heavy domestic demand is creating a shortage. Consumers are demanding the early delivery of copper and all the big metal companies are sold months ahead."

The advance in Southern Pacific and Union Pacific was helped in the afternoon by the reports that an agreement had been reached by the Harriman and Kuhn interests. The facts are set out in the news columns. There has been no agreement, and at the moment there seems to be little prospect of any.

Gould brokers were open buyers of their securities, while Standard Oil interests took St. Paul. The St. Paul Directors will meet on Thursday to act on the semi-annual dividend.

The decline in Sloss-Sheffield came in the face of a statement of earnings for January showing a profit from operation of $264,828, and a net surplus of $227,701.

Houses with Montreal and Boston connections bought Canadian Pacific. Advices received in the Street during the day were to the effect that the United Brotherhood of Railroad employes claim they have won their strike against the company.

Western interests were reported sellers of Louisville, Baltimore and Ohio, and Colorado Fuel. The drop in the last-named stock was sensational. It opened down 3½ points, and on the next sale fell two points more. There seemed to be no market for the stock. For that reason some selling orders early put in were hastily withdrawn.

London sold some 30,000 shares in the early trading in this market, but later bought about 20,000 shares.

Edwin Hawley, who is mentioned as one of the most aggressive bears, is generally understood to act with the Harris-Gates interests. These interests continued to talk bearish yesterday, saying that the rise was merely a temporary rally.

Early published figures purporting to show the Sub-Treasury operations with the banks reported a gain by the banks of over $1,300,000. These were later corrected to show a gain by the Sub-Treasury since Friday last of $989,000.

MONEY MARKET SITUATION.

There were several interesting and important developments in the local monetary situation yesterday. One of these was the rise in call money rates to 7 per cent., with later offerings in plenty at the legal rate and, toward the close of the day, at lower figures. These closing offerings, however are not a fair indication of the true situation, as they came after most of the day's demands had been satisfied. Time money stiffened somewhat, 6 per cent. being asked for all periods, but with little business doing, borrowers holding off for lower figures.

A feature of the offerings yesterday was that much of the money came from foreign banking houses. The local institutions were not free lenders.

Another and a natural development—was that the higher rates stopped the flow of money to the interior and, instead, attracted money from other cities. At the same time not a few brokers paid off their loans here and negotiated loans with out-of-town banks, inasmuch as these banks carry balances in New York, the effect of this is helpful from a bank statement standpoint. The out-of-town bank, in making the loan, reduces its deposits in New York; the borrower is able with the newly borrowed money to pay off his original loan with the New York bank, so that in the process the New York banks reduce both loans and deposits. Further by reducing their deposits without changing the amount of cash held by them surplus reserves are increased by 25 per cent. of the amount of the loan. Another development of the day was one of the most sensational breaks that the sterling exchange market has seen in a single day for some months, the rates falling fully ¼c. on the pound. This was due to the higher rates for money here and the free offering of bills. Of course the regular gold importing point is still far away, but it is understood that some special gold import engagements may be announced at any time.

LOW PRICES COMPARED.

In view of the decline in the stock market in the last few weeks from the high figures reached after the recovery from the December slump, it is interesting to compare the low prices recorded on the present movement with the low for the year 1902. While this shows most important stocks well above last year's level, it discloses also that such representative stocks as New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, and Union Pacific are (or were at the low level yesterday) at lower than the low prices of 1902. Even St. Paul, whose dividend is now 7 per cent., as compared with 6 per cent. a year ago, is but 7 points above last year's low.

The figures—they include yesterday's—showing the low for 1902 and for 1903 are as follows:

	1902.	1903.	Net Change.
Am. Sugar	112	108	— 4
Atch., Top. & S. F.	74½	80¼	+ 6
Baltimore & Ohio	92⅝	91	— 1⅝
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	54⅜	54⅜	+ ⅜
Canadian Pacific	112⅜	128	+13⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	42⅝	45¾	+ 3⅛
Chicago & Alton	20½	21	+ ½
Chicago Great Western	22	23¾	+ 1¾
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	160¾	168	+ 7¼
Chicago & N. W.	204¾	227¼	+22½
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	93	91	— 2
Colorado Fuel & Iron	73⅝	63	— 10⅝
Consol. Gas	205	205	— 1
Delaware & Hudson	153½	138	—15½
Del., Lack. & Western	231	254⅜	+ 23⅜
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	86½	88¼	+ 1¾
Erie	38⅝	33	— 5⅝
Illinois Central	137	138	+ 1
Lowa Central	35¼	36	+ ¾
K. C., Ft. S. & Memphis pf.	75	78½	+ 3½
Kansas City Southern pf.	44	53¾	+ 9¾
Louisville & Nashville	103½	117	+ 13½
Manhattan Elevated	128	129¼	+ 1¼
Metropolitan Street Ry.	135	134	— 1
Mexican Central	20⅝	24¾	+ 4⅛
Mo., K. & Texas	22¼	24½	+ 1¾
Missouri Pacific	97⅜	102	+ 4⅝
N. Y. Central	140¼	140¾	+ ⅝
N. Y., Ont. & Western	25¾	29¾	+ 4
Norfolk & Western	65	70	+ 5
North American	98	104	+ 6
Pennsylvania	147	149	+ 2
People's Gas	98¾	100¾	+ 2
Reading	52½	57	+ 4½
Rock Island	37½	41	+ 3½
St. Louis & San Francisco	63¾	67	+ 3¼
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	85¾	87½	+ 2
Southern Pacific	56	59½	+ 3½
Southern Ry.	28	30½	+ 2½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	69¾	89¾	+19¾
Texas Pacific	37	37	—
Union Pacific	83½	90	+ 6½
U. S. Steel	29⅝	36	+ 6⅜
U. S. Steel pf.	85	85¾	+ ¾
Wabash	21⅜	24	+ 2⅝
Western Union	84½	88½	+ 3⅞
Wisconsin Central	19¼	24½	+ 5¼

AMERICAN MALTING PLAN.

The plan for the reorganization of the American Malting Company was made public yesterday. Under this plan stockholders must surrender their stock in exchange for certificates of the Standard Trust Company not later than April 4, and bondholders must, when notified, present their bonds at the depositary to be stamped.

A company which may be the American Malting Company or another existing company or one created for the purpose by consolidation or otherwise, will be used to carry the plan into effect, and will be capitalized as follows: Bonds and mortgages, if another than the present company is used, it will assume the bonds and mortgages of the present company, namely:

Underlying mortgages	$288,000
Six per cent. gold mortgage bonds	3,881,000
Preferred stock	10,000,000
Common stock	10,000,000

The preferred stock is to be entitled to cumulative 6 per cent. dividends until the outstanding 6 per cent. gold bonds have been reduced to $3,000,000; thereafter at the rate of 8 per cent. until the bonds shall have been reduced to $2,000,000, after that at the rate of 6 per cent. until the redemption of the bonds, and thereafter at the rate of 7 per cent. No dividends are to be paid upon the common stock until the preferred stock will receive dividends as described.

Present preferred stockholders will get 10 per cent. of their holdings in new stock at par, in lieu of dividends due, and one share of new preferred stock for four shares of old stock. Common stockholders will get one share of new common stock for four shares of old stock. There are also provisions for certain contingent benefits which may accrue to holders of both classes of stock.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Incorporation in Michigan of the Père Marquette International Bridge Company by the Père Marquette Railway, with a capital of $5,000,000, to build a bridge across the Detroit River at Detroit.

Statement that the Consolidated Match Company, with a six-million-dollar capital, which was formed to establish a chain of match factories at different points throughout the country, has abandoned its scheme for the time being.

Reports from Newark, N. J., that eight wholesale ice dealers and manufacturers are planning to consolidate, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, the new company to be known as the Newark Consolidated Ice Company.

Joplin (Mo.) dispatches stating that bonds for the building of a new railroad from Chanute, Kan., to Memphis, Tenn., have been placed.

Reduction of a cent in the posted rates for sterling exchange.

Dispatches from Chicago stating that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has sold practically all of its capacity for the present year.

According to Tacoma advices, a number of capitalists are said to have secured a contract from the State of Idaho for irrigating nearly 300,000 acres in the Snake River Valley.

Decrease in Père Marquette's gross earnings for January stated to be due to inability to furnish cars for freight offered and the increase in operating expenses to extra cost and additional consumption of coal.

Northern Pacific Railway Company reported to have purchased the Portage Railroad, on the Columbia River, from Dalles to Columbus.

According to Pittsburg dispatches, the American Trust Company of that city proposes to increase its capital from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000, to pay for the Columbia National, Tradesmen's National, Germania Savings, Pennsylvania Trust, and Fourth National Banks, which it has absorbed.

Montreal advices that the land sales of the Canadian Pacific Railway in February amounted to $749,000, as compared with $258,000 in February last year.

Contemplated combination of the axe and edged tool concerns of the country said to have been abandoned, for the present at least.

Reserve of outside banks $2,058,850 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, as against $696,225 below for the previous week.

Clearings of Chicago banks last week the largest ever recorded in one week in the history of the Clearing House of that city. The amount was slightly in excess of $200,000,000, and more than $8,000,000 better than the previous high figure in the corresponding week last year.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 75 shares of Manhattan Bank stock at 338.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 2½@7 per cent., with the last loan at 3 per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 6½ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. nominal for all grades.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $130,851,177; balances, $5,230,021; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $181,984.

Money on call in London, 3½@3⅝ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market; short bills, 3 11-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was very weak. Posted rates were $4.85¼ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business: Sixty days, $4.83; demand, $4.86¼; cables, $4.86⅝.

Commercial bills were 4.82@4.83¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.10¾ and 5.10⅞; reichsmarks, 94⅛ @94⅜ and 94⅛@94 15-16; guilders, 39⅝ and 40 1-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15c discount. Chicago—par. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10c premium; selling, 1-16c discount. Savannah—Buying ⅛ discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 10.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says the demand for money was very keen yesterday. Discount houses raised deposit rates one-half of 1 per cent. The discount market was decidedly firmer, owing to the revival of the foreign demand for gold, the abandonment of hope of an early reduction of the Bank of England rate, and apprehensions in regard to the New York situation.

On the Stock Exchange the tendency was flat all round, in sympathy with the great weakness of American rails, which, after opening lower, were further depressed by heavy selling, partly on Continental account. In the afternoon there was a decided recovery on the higher quotations in Wall Street, the markets generally recovering slightly in sympathy with American rails. There was, however, very little business.

Coppers were well supported and Chinese were firm, but as a rule quotations all finished lower. Consols fell 5-16.

There was a strong Indian demand for bar silver, and the price rose ¼d., to 22¾d. per ounce, spot, and ⅜d., to 22¾d., forward

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 9.—The demand for money was active in the market to-day, and supplies were poor. Discounts were firm.

Business on the Stock Exchange was generally light, operators being largely occupied with the mining settlement. Attention was mainly directed to Americans. They opened in several instances a little above parity, and were at first inclined to harden. After some advances on bear covering prices weakened generally. There was much nervousness regarding the position in New York, but stocks made a fair recovery after the receipt of the opening quotations in Wall Street, and closed with a better tone. Consols were weak on the dearness of money, the slackness of business, and the financial position in America. Home rails were lower on liquidations for bull account. Grand Trunk was fractionally lower. Rio Tintos were weak at first, but improved on the strength of copper, bear covering, and good outside buying. The metal reached 63¾ and closed at 62⅝.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 91 3-16; consols for account, 91⅛; Anaconda, 6; Atchison, 82⅝; Atchison preferred, 100; Baltimore and Ohio, 90¾; Canadian Pacific, 130½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 46¾; Chicago Great Western, 24; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 172⅛; De Beers, 23½; Denver and Rio Grande, 37; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 89; Erie, 34⅜; Erie first preferred, 67; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 140; Louisville and Nashville, 121; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25½; New York Central, 144½; Norfolk and Western, 71⅛; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92½; Ontario and Western, 30⅝; Pennsylvania, 77½; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 20½; Reading first preferred, 42½; Reading second preferred, 36; Southern Railway, 32¼; Southern Railway preferred, 90; Southern Pacific, 60¾; Union Pacific, 89⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 90; United States Steel, 37¼; United States Steel preferred, 88¼; Wabash, 29½; Wabash preferred, 58½.

Bar silver uncertain at 22¾d per ounce.

Money, 3½ to 3¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3⅝ to 3¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3½ to 3⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.50; Madrid, 34.07; Lisbon, 28.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £26,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 9.—Prices opened irregular on the Bourse to-day, influenced by the advices from New York and London, and a general decline followed. Rio Tintos recovered sharply and absorbed most of the attention. The advance in the price of copper caused bear covering. Industrials were in good demand and harder. De Beers and Kafirs were dull and easier.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 20c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

BERLIN, March 9.—Home funds were irregular on the Bourse to-day. Foreigners were maintained and locals were firm. Canadian Pacific fluctuated sharply.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 60¾ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Price movements in the outside market yesterday were very irregular, the most active issues following more or less closely the course of prices on the Stock Exchange. Early in the day considerable weakness was displayed, and prices in some instances ran off sharply. During the afternoon the influence of the improved conditions on the board was manifested in substantial recoveries in Northern Securities, the new steel bonds, and some other issues. Among the copper stocks which, during recent weeks have frequently occupied a position somewhat apart from the general list, the same irregularity was noted. Greene Consolidated remained firm, while several other stocks in this group were under more or less pressure. The afternoon's advances changed considerably the tone of the market, which was better than at the close of trading on any recent day.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES moved into a place of greater prominence, showing activity considerably in excess of the recent average. Early in the day the price declined to 104½, but in the subsequent recovery the quotation rose about 2 points. This recovery was larger than any that has occurred in the stock since the inauguration of the decline, which carried the quotation from 111 down to 104½.

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UNITED STATES STEEL 5s were fairly active, but the trading did not assume as large proportions as it did on some days last week. Yesterday's fluctuations in these bonds seemed to be governed by the general course of the market, the price being lowest early in the day and the close being near the top price.

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ELECTRIC VEHICLE was one of the stocks which, after a long period of dullness, came into prominence yesterday. The common and the preferred each rose a point or more and closed strong. The buying seemed to be of the same character as that which served to advance the stocks during the upward movement which occurred in them about two months ago.

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AMERICAN MALTING 6s, coincidentally with the announcement of the plan for the reorganization of the company, sold down to 90. This represented a net loss of about 1 point.

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UNITED COPPER sold on seller's options as low as 23⅝, while the regular market for the stock was 23 bid. The other copper stocks presented very little change from last week's figures, the trading in this group representing a relatively small total.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Barrel & Package, pf.	55¾	55	55
600	Am. Can	5	7⅝	7⅝
275	Am. Can pf.	42	42	42
510	Am. DeForest Wireless	11¾	11	11
250	Am. Light & Traction	67½	67¼	67¼
248	Am. Writing Paper pf.	5	5	5
100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	24½	24½	24½
3,100	Bay State Gas	7-16	7-16	7-16
1,140	Brooklyn City R. R.	245½	244¾	245½
30	Compressed Air	2¾	2¾	2¾
3,100	Deadwood Quartz	3½	3	3½
700	Elec. Lead Reduction	3½	3	3½
2,300	Electric Vehicle	8¾	8¼	8¾
900	Electric Vehicle pf.	15	12	12½
1,000	Gold Hill Copper	9-16	9-16	9-16
2,400	Greene Con. Copper	26¾	25	26¾
100	Hackensack Meadows	14½	14½	14½
700	Havana Tobacco	6¾	6¾	6¾
450	Houston Oil	5	5	5
420	Inter. Mer. Marine	13¾	13¼	13¼
200	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	39	39	39
500	Manhattan Transit	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
700	Marconi Wire, Canada	5¾	5	5¾
400	Mont. & Boston Copper	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	National Enameling	34¾	34¾	34¾
175	National Enameling pf.	91	91	91
300	Nev. Con. Copper	12	12	12
9,100	Northern Securities	105¾	104¼	105¼
200	Pocosola	76	76	76
200	Otis Elevator	47¾	47¾	48¼
100	Seaboard Air Line	24¼	24¼	24¼
100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	40¼	39¾	40¼
9	Standard Oil	650	675	675
100	Storage Power	⅝	⅝	⅝
20	Tamarack	188	192	190
2,000	Tennessee Copper	31¾	31¾	31¾
1,350	Union Copper	2½	2⅜	2½
200	United Cop., seller 30	23¼	23¼	23¼
100	United Box Board pf.	35	35	35
3,700	U. S. Steel rights	⅛	1⅛	1-32
270	Wash. Ry. & Elec.	11¾	11	11
15	Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	43	43	43

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	Am. Malting 6s	90½	90	90
2,000	Am. Writing Paper 5s	73¾	73	73¾
40,000	Atlantic C. L. con. 4s	104	103½	103½
2,000	Buffalo Gas 5s	80	80	80
5,000	Central Foundry 6s	65	65	65
2,000	Inter. Silver deb. 6s	90¾	90¾	90¾
14,000	Lack. Steel 5s, ser. B	98¾	98	98
10,000	New Orleans Ry. 4½s	75	73	73
11,000	San Francisco 4s	73	73	73
1,000	Syracuse Light. 1st 5s	90	90	90
773,000	U. S. Steel new 5s, w. i.	85¾	87½	85¾

*Less than 100 shares. †Ex-all. flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Saturday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 9. Bid.	Asked.	March 7. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	57½	56	57½
American Chicle	119	122	119	122
American Chicle pf.	89	92	89	92
American Elevated	¾	1	¾	1
Amer. Tree Founders pf.	41	45	41	45
Auto. Heating pf.	92	93	92	93
Bamberger De Lamar	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Bay State Gas	7-16	½	7-16	½
E. W. Bliss pf.	125	150	125	150
Borden's Cond. Milk	119	123	119	123
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	110	112	110	112
British Columbia Copper	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Buffalo Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Camden Land	5-16	½	5-16	½
Cassin Co. of America	13½	14¾	13½	14¾
Cassin Co. of Amer. pf.	37	37	37	37
Central Fireworks	21	22	21	22
Central Fireworks pf.	61	62	63	67
Central Foundry	2¾	3	2¾	3
Central Foundry pf.	15	17	16	17
Central Foundry 6s	63	65	66½	68
Compressed Air	2¾	3	2¾	3
Con. Rubber Tire	1¼	2	1¼	2
Con. Rubber Tire 6s	9	11	9	11
Detroit & Mack	31	33	31	33
Detroit & Mack pf.	80	85	80	85
Dominion Securities	15	25	15	25
Electric Boat	19½	21¾	19¾	21¾
Electric Boat pf.	35	45	35	45
Electric Dehl Riding pf.	3	5	3	5
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½	¼	½
Empire Steel	14	15¾	14	15¾
Empire Steel pf.	45	47	45	47
Erie new 4s, w. i.	88¼	89	88¼	89
Guggenheim Exp. rights	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Hall Signal	110	115	110	115
Havana Tobacco pf.	61	63½	62	64
Houston Oil pf.	50	60	50	60
Grandby Cons. S. & R.	4⅝	5	4¾	5¼
Inter. R. T. 1st 5s

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, March 9, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
25	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	36	36	36	36	-1½
59,700	*Amal. Copper Co.	71	73½	71	73½	+1½
1,550	Am. Car & F. Co.	38	39¼	38	39¼	+2
900	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	91	91	90	91	+1
200	American Coal	200	200	200	200	-5
500	American Cotton Oil	42¾	43¼	42¾	43½	+1
100	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	24	24	24	24	+1
800	*Am. Ice Co.	10	10¾	10	10	+1
210	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	36	36	36	36	+1
100	*Am. Linseed Co.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+1
2,450	*Am. Locomo. Co.	27½	28¼	27½	28¼	+1
600	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	93½	94	93½	94	+1
600	*Am. Malting Co.	4½	4½	4½	4½	+1
6,400	*Am. S. & R. Co.	48	49½	47¾	49½	+1
1,300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	+1
100	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	97	97	97	97	+1
29,900	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	125¼	126¾	125	126¾	+1
1,400	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	115	118	115	118	+1
60,400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	80¾	82	80¾	81½	+1
1,825	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	97½	97½	97¼	97½	+1
27,360	Baltimore & Ohio	91	92¾	91	92¾	+1
200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	+1
10,920	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	65	65¾	64¾	65¾	+1
400	Brunswick City	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾	+1
100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	142	142	142	142	-2
25	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	151¼	151¼	151¼	151¼	+1
18,025	Canadian Pacific	127¼	128¾	126	128¾	+1
100	Central R. R. of N. J.	176	176	176	176	+1
4,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	45¾	46¾	45¾	46¾	+1
2,300	Chicago & Alton	31½	32¼	31	32¼	+1
4,400	Chicago Great West.	25¼	25¾	25½	24½	+1
700	Chi., Gt. West. pf. B	40¾	40¾	40	40¾	+1
73,430	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	168¾	170½	168¾	169¾	+1
300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	188	188	188	188	+1
400	Chicago & Northw.	184	185¾	183¾	185¾	+1
1,200	Chi. & Northw. rts.	12	12¼	12	12¼	+1
100	Chi. Term. Trans.	16	16¼	16	16¼	+1
100	*Am. Linseed Co.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+1
2,430	*Am. Locomo. Co.	27½	28¼	27½	28¼	+1
600	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	93½	94	93½	94	+1
600	*Am. Malting Co.	4½	4½	4½	4½	+1
6,400	*Am. S. & R. Co.	48	49½	47¾	49½	+1
1,300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	+1
100	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	97	97	97	97	+1
29,900	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	125¼	126¾	125	126¾	+1
1,400	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	115	118	115	118	+1
60,400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	80¾	82	80¾	81½	+1
1,825	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	97½	97½	97¼	97½	+1
27,360	Baltimore & Ohio	91	92¾	91	92¾	+1
200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	+1
10,920	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	65	65¾	64¾	65¾	+1
400	Brunswick City	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾	+1
100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	142	142	142	142	-2
25	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	151¼	151¼	151¼	151¼	+1
18,025	Canadian Pacific	127¼	128¾	126	128¾	+1
100	Central R. R. of N. J.	176	176	176	176	+1
4,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	45¾	46¾	45¾	46¾	+1
2,300	Chicago & Alton	31½	32¼	31	32¼	+1
4,400	Chicago Great West.	25¼	25¾	25½	24½	+1
700	Chi., Gt. West. pf. B	40¾	40¾	40	40¾	+1
73,430	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	168¾	170½	168¾	169¾	+1
300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	188	188	188	188	+1
400	Chicago & Northw.	184	185¾	183¾	185¾	+1
1,200	Chi. & Northw. rts.	12	12¼	12	12¼	+1
100	Chi. Term. Trans.	16	16¼	16	16¼	+1
100	Chicago Union Trac.	94	94	94	94	+1
900	C., C., C. & St. L.	82½	82½	81½	82	+1
2,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	67¾	68¾	67¾	68¾	+1
1,100	Colorado & Southern	28	28¾	28	28¾	+1
1,825	Col. & South. 1st pf.	68½	69	68	68½	+1
200	Col. & South. 2d pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	+1
1,300	Col. & H. C. & I.	19	20¾	19	20¾	+1
1,000	Commercial Cable	165	165	165	165	+1
2,200	Consolidated Gas	208½	211	208	210½	+1
700	Corn Products Co.	30½	31¾	30½	31¾	+1
20	Corn Products Co. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	+1
2,200	Delaware & Hudson	169	170	169	170	+1
1,400	Del., Lack. & West.	253	253	253½	253½	+1
700	Denver & R. G.	36	36¾	36	36¾	+1
1,000	Denver & R. G. pf.	85¾	86	85¾	85¾	+1
500	Detroit Southern	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+1
300	Detroit Southern pf.	31	31½	31	31½	+1
200	Detroit United Ry.	85	85½	85	85½	+1
1,200	*Distillers Securities	30	30	30	30	+1
100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+1
815	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	94	94	94	94	+1
33,600	Erie	34	35	33¾	34¾	+1
6,800	Erie 1st pf.	63	63¾	63½	63¾	+1
6,500	Erie 2d pf.	52	53¾	51	53¾	+1
620	Evans. & T. H.	65	66½	65	66½	+1
1,000	General Electric	150¾	150¾	150¾	150¾	+1
1,000	Hocking Valley	102¾	107¾	102¾	107¾	+1
200	Hocking Valley pf.	98	98	98	98	+1
4,000	Illinois Central	138	140	138	139¾	+1
100	Internat. Paper	17	17	17	17	+1
200	Internat. Paper pf.	73¾	73¾	73½	73½	+1
50	*Internat. Power Co.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	+1
730	Iowa Central	28	28	28	28	+1
200	Iowa Central pf.	68	67	68	67	+1
1,200	K., C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	79	79½	78¾	79½	+1
1,000	Kansas City South.	30	31	30	30¾	+1
900	Kansas City South. pf.	64	64¾	63¾	64¾	+1
300	Lake Erie & West.	42½	42½	41	41	+1
5,900	Louisville & Nashville	118	119¾	117	118¼	+1
36,850	Manhattan Elevated	141¾	142¾	140¾	142¼	+1
440	Maryland Coal pf.	110	110	110	110	+1
500	*Met. Securities	117	117¾	117	117¾	+1
6,000	*Met. Street Railway	134¾	135	134	135	+1
2,800	Mexican Central	26¾	27¾	26¾	27¾	+1
1,550	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	71	72	70½	72	+1
10,100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	127	127½	125½	127½	+1
5,020	Mo., Kan. & Texas	24½	25¾	24½	25¾	+1
2,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	55	56¾	55	56¾	+1
49,750	Missouri Pacific	107¼	109	107	108¾	+1
200	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	107	107	106	106	+1
900	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	44	46	44	46	+1
1,000	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	+1
400	*Nat. Lead Co.	22	23	22	23	+1
300	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+1
100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	35	35	35	35	+1
100	*New York Air Brake	160	160	160	160	+1
13,700	N. Y. Central	140¾	141¾	140¾	141	+1
200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	38	39½	37¾	39½	+1
100	N. Y., S. & W. 2d pf.	80	80	80	80	-2
400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	216	218½	216	218	+1
6,800	N. Y., Ont. & West.	29¾	30¾	29¾	30¾	+1
10,400	Norfolk & Western	70	71¾	70	71¾	+1
1,400	North American	102	108	101	108	+1
200	Pacific Coast	68	68	67¾	68	+1
500	Pacific Mail	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	+1
31,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	143¾	144¾	143	144	+1
2,500	People's Gas, Chicago	100¾	101¾	100¾	101¾	+1
100	Peoria & Eastern	31	31	31	31	+1
200	P., C., C. & St. L.	80½	81	80½	80½	+1
900	Pressed Steel Car	62¾	63¾	62¾	63¾	+1
400	Railway Steel Spring	34	34½	34	34	+1
200	Railway Steel Spring pf.	85½	85½	85	85	+1
33,200	Reading	57¾	59	57	59	+1
700	Reading 2d pf.	77	79	77	79	+1
1,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	30¾	32¾	30¾	32¾	+1
2,300	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	78¾	80	78¾	80	+1
42,200	Rock Island Co.	41	42¾	41	42½	+1
2,300	Rock Island Co. pf.	75½	77	75½	77	+1
1,215	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	26¾	28¾	26¾	28¾	+1
100	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	+1
200	Rutland pf.	19	19	19	19	+1
2,400	St. L. & San Fran.	76	81	76½	80½	+1
700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	70½	71	70½	71	+1
900	St. Louis Southw.	24½	25	24½	24½	+1
200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	+1
1,000	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	60	60	60	60	+1
99,800	Southern Pacific	59½	62¾	59	62¾	+1
1,200	Southern Ry.	31	32¾	31	32¾	+1
2,470	Southern Ry. pf.	92¾	93	92¾	93	+1
100	So. Ry. M. & O. pf. ctfs.	95	95	95	95	+1
5,000	Tennessee Coal & Iron	61¼	62¾	61¼	62¾	+1
4,400	Texas & Pacific	37	38	36¾	38	+1
100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	36	36	36	36	+1
900	Tol., St. L. & West.	27	28	27	27	+1
815	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	40¾	41¾	40¾	41¾	+1
625	Twin City R. T.	119	119	118	119	+1
800	*Union Bag & P. Co.	12¾	13¾	12¾	13¾	+1
100	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	+1
900	Union Pacific	99¾	101¾	99¾	101¾	+1
8,400	Union Pacific pf.	91¾	93¾	91¾	93¾	+1
1,000	United Fruit Co.	107¾	108	107¾	107¾	+1
200	*U. S. Pipe & Foundry	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+1
100	U. S. Express	135	135	135	135	+1
1,200	*U. S. Leather	12¾	13¾	12¾	13¾	+1
3,200	*U. S. Leather pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	+1
2,400	U. S. Realty & Con.	22½	23¾	22½	23¾	+1
1,400	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	93	93	93	93	+1
900	U. S. Rubber	15¾	16¾	15¾	16¾	+1
300	U. S. Rubber pf.	82	82	82	82	+1
29,400	U. S. Steel	30¾	32¾	30¾	32¾	+1
15,160	U. S. Steel pf.	85¾	87¾	85¾	87¾	+1
200	Va.-Iron, Coal & Coke	61	61	61	61	+1
2,200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	60	63	60	63	+1
100	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	122	122	122	122	+1
2,600	Wabash	27½	28¾	27½	28¾	+1
18,000	Wabash pf.	46¾	48¾	46¾	47¾	+1
900	Western Union Tel.	93½	95	93½	95	+1
100	Westinghouse E. M.	205	205	205	205	+1
1,400	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	62¾	63	62½	63	+1
2,000	Wisconsin Central	25	25½	24½	25½	+1
2,225	Wisconsin Central pf.	49	49¾	48¾	49¾	+1

Sales.....1,008,234 *Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
AMERICAN RAILWAYS—			
Week February	$61,645	$70,500	$56,038
Jan. 1 to Feb.	111,359	130,532	
ANN ARBOR—			
Week Feb.	293	292	292
Jan. 1 to Feb.	47,332	42,787	35,092
Week March	151,000	131,176	127,240
Jan. 1 to March	198,332	173,963	162,332
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Week July 1	1,310,636	1,359,067	1,193,206
Week	548	546	547
Jan. 1 to Feb.	67,815	67,876	67,876
Week March	1,121,000	1,128,978	1,028,978
Jan. 1 to March	2,245,132	2,350,401	2,222,277
CHICAGO NORTHERN—			
Week	5,233	5,948	6,209
Jan. 1 to Feb.	8,599,691	9,245,670	1,740,566
Week July 1	38,028,841	36,615,421	19,425,726
ILLINOIS SOUTHERN—			
Week	99	99	96
Jan. 1 to Feb.	10,146	9,926	8,233
Week July 1	102,001	91,209	78,536
INDIANA & OHIO—			
Week	574	574	574
Jan. 1 to Feb.	90,140	114,224	481,490
Week July 1	4,041,253	4,258,164	4,207,376
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Week	1,459	1,395	1,325
Jan. 1 to Feb.	108,268	104,799	97,141
Week July 1	2,761,775	2,761,775	2,941,560
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Week	4,278	3,581	3,581
Jan. 1 to Feb.	9,707	8,582	813
Week July 1	5,701	5,482	5,482
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Week	1,998	1,998	1,998
Jan. 1 to Feb.	4,062,582	4,180,971	2,955,996
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Week	1,779	1,779	1,779
Jan. 1 to Feb.	792,851	704,992	
Week July 1	2,255,182	2,350,401	2,222,277
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Week	1,121,000	1,128,978	1,028,978
Jan. 1 to Feb.	2,245,132	2,350,401	2,222,277
NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS—			
Week	1,779	1,779	1,779
Jan. 1 to Feb.	792,851	704,992	
Week July 1	2,255,182	2,350,401	2,222,277
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Week	1,779	1,779	1,779
Jan. 1 to Feb.	792,851	704,992	
Week July 1	2,255,182	2,350,401	2,222,277
PEORIA & EASTERN—			
Week	1,779	1,779	1,779
Jan. 1 to Feb.	792,851	704,992	
Week July 1	2,255,182	2,350,401	2,222,277
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Week	1,779	1,779	1,779
Jan. 1 to Feb.	792,851	704,992	
Week July 1	2,255,182	2,350,401	2,222,277
SOUTHERN INDIANA—			
Week	154	154	154
Jan. 1 to Feb.	30,810	30,510	34,032
Week July 1	870,031	404,970	382,000
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Week	298	298	298
Jan. 1 to Feb.	3,818	3,818	4,809
Week July 1	12,719	28,457	47,095
TOLEDO TRACTION OF ALBANY—			
Week	438,066	425,900	440,457
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Week	112,177	106,447	
Jan. 1 to Feb.	1,778,111	1,672,664	
WOLVERHAM STREET RAILROAD COMPANY—			
For the quarter ended Dec. 31—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	14,009	10,717	3,291
Net earnings	11,809	10,009	1,800
Interest	6,078	6,281	*6,078
Other income	2,797	2,585	212
Total	8,875	8,866	9
Dividends	5,701	5,482	219
Surplus	3,174	3,384	*210

*Deficit. †Profit and loss surplus, $1,379.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAYS (all properties).

For January—	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	$12,641	$83,707
Exp. and taxes	106,533	100,218
Net earnings	117,086	119,488
Total income	124,227	124,227
Surplus	44,001	44,000

PERE MARQUETTE, including the Lake Erie & Detroit River Railway, for January—

	1903.	1902.	*1901.
Gross earnings	$608,106	$15,571	$683,209
Op. exp.	715,449	601,120	567,240
Net earnings	92,662	124,567	122,797
Charges	153,613	140,104	114,339
Deficit	60,951	15,536	8,466

*Does not include the Lake Erie & Detroit Railway. †Surplus.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balances	$223,092,901
Gold	116,306,457
Silver	18,913,230
United States notes	2,524,029
Treasury notes of 1890	104,522
National banknotes	15,374,742
Total receipts this day	2,247,986
Total receipts this month	12,174,178
Total receipts this year	389,832,144
Total expenditures this day	2,120,000
Total expenditures this month	15,660,000
Total expenditures this year	389,288,362
Deposits in National banks	150,580,363
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	812,193
Government receipts from internal revenue	1,384,617
Customs	836,839
Miscellaneous	64,822

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$400,000,000
Silver dollars	482,807,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,060,887
Silver bullion of 1890	20,420,155
Total	$903,583,039

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$400,000,000
Silver certificates outstanding	465,807,000
Treasury notes outstanding	22,080,089
Total	$887,887,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$34,290,557
Gold certificates	32,047,000
Silver coin and bullion	10,620,218
Silver certificates	1,980,994
United States notes	3,521,028
Other assets	24,755,587
Total in Treasury	$150,907,971
Deposits in National banks	150,580,363
Total	$301,161,634
Current liabilities	97,658,733
Available cash balance	$223,092,901

Jackson (Mich.) Traction Bonds Offered

W. N. Coler & Co. are offering $400,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. thirty-year gold bonds of the Jackson and Suburban Traction Company of Jackson, Mich., at par and accrued interest. The bonds are redeemable at 105.

RAILROAD STATEMENTS.

The following railroads reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in February showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$4,469
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville	17,301
Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie	1,333
Texas Central	4,125
Total increase 4 roads	$27,218
Increase previously reported	1,638,021
Total increase 42 roads	$665,239
Decrease 5 roads previously reported	44,416
Net increase 37 roads	$1,610,823

***

For the first week in March Ann Arbor reported yesterday an increase in gross earnings of $87.

Financial Continued on Page 14.

FINANCIAL. Bankers and Brokers.

L. S. NEWCOMBE. STEWART BROWNE. JOHN E. GREEN.

Stewart Browne & Co.,

BANKERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

TELEPHONE 6534 CORTLANDT. 170 Broadway, New York.

Buy, sell and carry on margin Stocks, Bonds, Cotton, Coffee and Grain.

Execute orders on London Stock Exchange, and on Continental Bourses.

Buy and sell and have on hand Bank and Trust Co.'s Stocks and "Gilt Edge" Investment Securities, suitable for Estates, Savings Banks, and Life Insurance Companies.

Receive deposits from Bankers, Corporations, Firms and Individuals, subject to demand cheque or on time certificates of deposit and allow special rates of interest thereon.

Make demand and time loans on approved collateral. Collect coupons and dividends in all parts of the world.

Act as Financial Agents for Municipalities, Corporations, Firms and Individuals.

Have large public and private rooms for customers' use, with stock, coffee, cotton and grain boards, showing each individual transaction as it comes over the several tickers.

FINANCIAL. Bankers and Brokers.

FINANCIAL. Banks and Trust Companies.

Phenix National Bank, 49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

American Malting Co.

RE-ORGANIZATION.

New York, March 7th, 1903.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY:

The undersigned, appointed a Committee for the purpose, have prepared a Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of the American Malting Company, or the readjustment of its capitalization, which has the approval of the Board of Directors, and is supported by the holders of large amounts of the bonds and stock of said Company.

In Order to Share in the Benefits of Such Plan

Stockholders are required to surrender their stock, in exchange for engraved negotiable certificates, to the Depositary named in the Plan, namely, The Standard Trust Company of New York, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, New York City, on or before April 4th, 1903.

Bondholders are required, when notified, to present their bonds to the Depositary to be stamped as assenting, and, in order to assure due notification, should forthwith communicate to the Secretary of the Committee their addresses, with the number of bonds held by them, respectively.

Copies of the Plan may now be obtained on application to the Depositary at its said office, or will be mailed to any bondholder or stockholder sending his address to the Secretary of the Committee, Louis Lee Stanton, 25 Broad Street, New York.

FREDERICK UHLMANN, Chairman.
TEMPLE BOWDOIN,
JOHN G. JENKINS,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
Committee.

SIMPSON, THACHER, BARNUM & BARTLETT, Counsel to the Committee, 25 Broad Street, New York.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM, Mass., located at Salem, in the State of Massachusetts, is closing up its affairs, its corporate existence having expired at close of business on the 24th day of January, 1903. All note holders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.

WM. R. NICHOLS, Cashier.

Dated February 24th, 1903.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, v., 1930	107¾	108
2s, v., 1930, reg.	107¾	108
2s, c., 1916	107¾	108
2s, c., 1916, reg.	107¾	108¼
2s, 1918, reg.	106¾	
4s, r., 1907	106¾	106¾
4s, c., 1907	106¾	106¾
4s, r., 1925	134¾	135
4s, c., 1925	134¾	135
4s, r., 1907	102¾	103¾
4s, c., 1907	102¾	103¾
D. C. 3-65s, 1924		104½
Adams Exp.	215	230
Am. Ex.	245	
Am. Tob.	140	
Atls.-Chal.	19	22
Am. Ag. Ch.	22	35
Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	62	
Am. Biscuit	90	94
Am. Bic. pf.	94	
A. C. O. pf.	94	97
Am. Cot. Oil	37	39
Am. Exp.	237	250
Am. Gr. Ty.	174	20
Am. H. & L.	24	
A. L. Co. pf.	40	42
A. L. Co. pf.	87	90
Am. Smelt.	124¾	
Am. St. F.	154¾	12
A. S. F. pf.	82	87
A. S. R.	2125	135
Am. Sug.	134	
A. T. & T.	104	
Am. Tob. pf.	142	146
Am. W. Co.	13¾	14
A. W. Co. pf.	73	80
Ann Arbor	42	47
Ann. A. pf.	82	87
A. M. 1st pf.	90	94
A. M. 2d pf.	50	55
B. Un. Gas	210	225
Butterick Co.	42	70
Canada So.	72	73
C. & A.	92¾	93
C. & A. pf.	104¾	110
C. & E. Ill.		240
C. & E. Ill. pf.	133	140
C. G. W.	20¾	21
C. G. W. pf.	80¾	81
C. St. P. M.	147	150
C. St. P. M. pf.	180	190
C. & Ohio	41	42
C. & O. pf.	110	115
C. & O. 4½s	110	
C. & O. 5s	92	95
Cleve. & P.	185	187½
C. C. C. & St. L.	110	120
Consol. C.	132	135
Cont. T. pf.	114	118
D. & H.	170	
Dis. Securities	42	43
Dis. Match.	134	140
Ev. & T. H.	60	80
Ev. & T. H. pf.	90	95
Gen. Elec.	97	7314
Gen. Cb. Co.	45	70
G. C. & Co. pf.	100	105
Gt. N. pf.	190	200
Homestake	60	70
Ill. C.	103	
Int. P.	8¾	9
Int. P. pf.	31¾	32
Jol. & Chi.	185	
Kan. & M.	40½	
K. & D. M.	25	30
K. & D. M. pf.	60	65
K. Co. pf.		
L. & P.	220	270

	Bid.	Asked.
Lac. Gas	90	102
Lac. G. pf.	100	110
L. E. & W.	19	
L. E. & W. pf.	110	118
Lake Shore	276	285
Long Island	74½	77
Man.	12	13
M. S. & T.		
Chi.	32¼	33¼
M. S. & T. pf.		
Chi.	84	
Mich. Cent.	125	130
M. R. & R. L. pf.	120	
Mex. Nat.	98	100
M. St. L.	25	26
M. St. L. pf.	100	115
N. Cent. G.	47	50
N. H. & H.	215	220
N. Y. & E.		
N. Y. & E. pf.	96	110
N. Y. C. & St. L.	21	23
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	113	118
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	81	85
N. Y. D. Co.		
N. Y. & H.	80	82
North. Pac.	92	93
Ont. Mining	6¾	7
P. C. 1st pf.	98	104
P. C. 2d pf.	70	75
Pere Marq.		84
Pere M. pf.		86
P. C. C. & St. L.	101	110
P. Pt. W. A.		
P. Pt. W. & C.	188	190
P. Pt. W. & C. pf.	165	
Pullman Co.	222	225
Quicksilver	3	3¼
Quicksilver pf.	6	7
R. R. Sec.		
Ill. Central stock	82	83
Rens. & Sar.	206	
Rens. & Sar. 1st pf.	84	87
Rens. & Sar. 2d pf.	80	
R., W. & O.	139¾	
R., W. & O. pf.	13	14½
St. J. & G. I.		
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	82	85
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	22	29
St. L. & S. F.		
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	70	81
St. L. & S. W.		
St. L. & S. W. pf.	82	85
S. R. & L.	5¾	6¾
S. P. Pa. Ry.	124	126
S. P. Pa.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 13.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Monday, March 9, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
20,300	Amal. Copper	71⅞	73¼	71¼	73⅛
40	Am. Car & Fdy.	38½	38½	38⅜	38½
10	Am. Hide & L. pf.	32	32	32	32
30	American Ice	10	10½	10	10½
200	Am. Locomotive	27⅞	28⅜	27¼	27⅞
100	Am. Smelting	48	48⅜	48	48⅛
7,010	American Sugar	125⅜	126⅜	125¼	126⅜
5,700	A. T. & S. F.	80⅜	83¼	80⅛	81⅞
100	A. T. & S. F. pf.	97½	97¾	97½	97⅝
4,040	Balt. & Ohio	91⅜	93	91½	92⅝
4,190	Brook. Rap. Tr.	65¼	65⅝	64¼	65⅜
770	Can. Pacific	127	129⅝	126⅝	129¼
500	Ches. & Ohio	45⅛	46	45⅛	46
330	Chi. Gt. West	23⅞	24½	23⅝	24½
19,080	C. M. & St. P.	168⅛	170⅜	167⅞	169⅝
180	Col. Fuel & I.	64⅜	65	64	64⅛
20	Col. Southern	29⅝	29⅝	29	29
10	Den. Rio Grande	36	37	37	37
40	Del. Southern	16½	16½	16½	16½
6,820	Erie	34	35	34	34⅞
60	Erie 1st pf.	65⅜	66⅛	65⅜	66½
10	Erie 2d pf.	52	52	52	52
330	Ill. Central	133½	135½	133½	135⅜
900	Louis. & Nash.	117⅛	118⅝	117⅛	118½
3,230	Manhattan	140⅜	145¾	140⅜	142⅝
410	Met. Street	134½	135⅞	134⅜	135
480	Mex. Central	26⅝	27⅜	26⅛	27
230	Mo., K. & T.	26	26⅝	26	26⅜
240	Mo., K. & T. pf.	65½	66¼	65½	66⅛
14,700	Mo. Pacific	107⅞	109	107	108⅝
50	Nat. R.R. of Mex.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
750	N. Y. Central	140⅞	141⅝	140⅝	141⅜
700	N. Y., C. & W.	29⅝	30⅜	29⅝	30⅜
230	Norf. & West.	70	71½	70	71½
300	Pacific Mail	37	37	36½	36⅝
620	Pennsylvania	143⅛	144½	142⅞	144⅜
1,100	People's Gas	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝
11,820	Reading	57⅞	58⅝	57⅛	58⅛
320	Republic Steel	19⅜	20⅜	19¼	20⅛
5,680	Rock Island	41¾	43⅜	41¾	42⅝
30	St. L. & San F.	77	77	77	77
22,200	Southern Pac.	59⅛	63⅜	59	63
1,370	Southern Ry.	31	32⅝	31	31⅞
1,150	Tenn C. & I.	61⅜	67	61⅜	62⅝
1,450	Texas Pacific	37⅛	37⅞	37	37½
24,200	Union Pacific	90⅜	93⅝	90	93
920	U. S. Leather	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜
10	U. S. Rubber	16	16	16	16
13,210	U. S. Steel	36¼	37	36	36⅞
230	U. S. Steel pf.	85¾	86¼	85¼	86¼
1,000	Wabash	27⅛	28½	27	27⅞
4,010	Wabash pf.	48½	49⅜	47⅝	48
60	West. Union	83½	83½	83½	83½
250	Wis. Central	25¼	25⅞	24⅝	24⅝
196,050					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Con. Tob. 4s	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
6,000	Wabash deb. B.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
$16,000					

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 9.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	A. V. pf.	30	30	30
110	Brewing	31¾	31¾	31¾
50	Brewing pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾
1,100	Crucible Steel	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛
100	Crucible Steel pf.	85¾	85¼	85¾
315	Fire Proofing	28	27½	28
170	Fire Proofing pf.	38¼	37¾	38
350	H. W. Ref.	16¾	16⅜	16¾
10	H. W. Ref. pf.	71	71	71
824	M. L. & H.	99⅜	96¾	98¾
940	Pittsburg Coal	28	27¾	27¾
157	Pittsburg Coal pf.	90½	89½	89½
1,450	River Coal	11½	11⅜	11⅜
505	River Coal pf.	40	38½	39⅜
480	U. S. Steel	36⅜	36	36⅛
105	U. S. Steel pf.	86¼	86	86
18	W. Air Brake	172	170	172
10	W. Air Brake pf.	101½	101	102½
2,350	Window Glass	45¾	43½	44⅝
10	American Trust	500	500	500
40	C. R. E. & T.	263	263	263
100	Equitable Tr.	175½	175	175½
110	Fidelity	152½	150½	152½
50	G. A. S. & T.	173⅛	173⅛	173⅛
35	Iron City Tr.	143	143	143
10	Merchants' S. & T.	72	72	72
25	N. American Savings	197	196	196
70	Penn. Trust	316	315	316
102	Real Estate Trust	311	311	311
10	Safe Deposit & Trust	158	158	158
9	South Side Tr.	120	120	120

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,500	A. C. Light 6s	110¾	110¾	110¾
2,000	B. K. & A. 6s	114½	114½	114½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.08	.07
Alpha Con.	.06	.06
Andes	.23	.25
Belcher	.54	.54
Best & Belcher	2.30	2.55
Bullion	.11	.11
Caledonia	2.00	2.25
Challenge Con	.65	.63
Chollar	.41	.41
Confidence	1.45	1.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.25	2.20
Con. Imperial	.04	.04
Crown Point	.41	.41
Gould & Curry	.51	.53
Hale & Norcross	1.00	1.15
Julia	.06	.06
Justice	.18	.17
Kentucky Con	.06	.06
Lady Washington Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	1.60	1.60
Occidental Con.	.48	.47
Ophir	2.30	2.25
Overman	.57	.57
Potosi	.46	.47
Ravage	.42	.42
Sag Belcher	.29	.29
Sierra Nevada	1.05	1.05
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.15	.17
Union Con.	1.25	1.30
Utah Con.	.31	.35
Yellow Jacket	.61	.63
Silver bars	49¾	49¾
Mexican dollars	38@38½	38@38½
Drafts, sight	·12½	·12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 9.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
	Bid. Asked.	Bid. Asked.
Acacia	9 9¼	9 9¾
Alamo	1 4	2 4½
American Consolidated	1 2⅜	1⅜ 2⅜
Anaconda	13½ 15	15 17
Blue Bell	5 8	5 8
C. K. & N.	13 15½	14⅜ 15¾
C. C. Consolidated	4¾ 5¼	5 5¼
Coriolanus	2½ 3	3 4
C., C. & M.	2 2¼	2 2¼
Dante	2½ 3	2 2¼
Doctor Jackpot	9¾ 10	9¾ 10
Elkton	28 37½	37½ 38½
El Paso	56½ 57¾	57¾ 58
Fanny Rawlings	3½ 5	4 5
Gold Dollar Consolidated	5 5¼	5½ 5¾
Golden Cycle	74¾ 78	77 78
Gold Dollar	6 11	4 11
Gold Bond	2¾ 3	3½ 3⅝
Gold Sovereign	2¾ 3	2⅞ 2¾
Gould	4¾ 4¾	4½ 4⅝
Gold Exploration	2½ 3	2½ 2¾
Isabella	18¾ 19½	19¾ 19¾
Jackpot	10 12	10 10¾
Keystone	4¾ 4¾	4¾ 5
Last Dollar	40 65	40 65
Lexington	4½ 4¾	4¾ 4¾
Little Puck	2¾ 3¼	2¾ 3
Little Bessie	4¾ 4¾	4¾ 4¾
Mollie Gibson	6 6¼	6 6¼
Mary Cashen	3¾ 4	3¾ 4
Moon Anchor	13 14	13 14
New Haven	2¼ 2⅝	2¼ 2⅝
Old Gold	3 3½	3 3½
Pharmacist	4 4¼	4 4¼
Pinnacle	4¼ 5	4¼ 5
Portland	126 132	128 132
Rose Maud	2½ 2¾	2⅜ 2½
Rose Nicol	2¾ 3	2½ 2¾
Sunset Eclipse	2½ 2¾	2½ 2¾
Vindicator	90 102	90¼ 101
Work	6¾ 7⅛	7 7⅛

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

S. Bolton's Sons, Troy, (brewery and bottling business;) capital, $300,000. Directors—Joseph Bolton, Jr., George Bolton, and William Bolton, Troy.

Steuben Glass Works, Corning; capital, $50,000. Directors—Frederick Carder, W. S. Reed, and Estella B. Reed, Corning.

Clermont Manufacturing Company, New York, (woolen fabrics;) capital, $500. Directors—C. L. Thiele, Ralph Wolf, and Joseph Thomas, New York.

Atlas Comb Works, New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—J. W. Smith, Baltimore; W. P. Dutton, Leominster, Mass.; Julius Schwab, New York.

Austin & Co., New York, (to manufacture hats;) capital, $20,000. Directors—Abraham Glassheim, Nathan Glassheim, and Adolph Adler, New York.

Rockaway White Band Company, New York; capital, $12,000. Directors—J. F. Cusick, New York; Edward Vanderbilt, Hoboken, N. J.; Robert McRoberts, Tompkinsville, S. I.

Tradesmen's Legal Association, Brooklyn; capital, $1,000. Directors—Morris Dangler, Joseph Solotovsky, and Isaac Bleetstein, Brooklyn.

James D. Murphy Company, New York, (general contracting;) capital, $10,000. Directors—D. J. Murphy, T. J. Murphy, and W. A. Murphy, New York.

New York and Northern Telephone Company, Troy, (to operate from Troy to Bennington, Vt., and other points;) capital $50,000. Directors—Fletcher S. Hyatt, New York; J. V. Jacobs and C. E. Gardner, Troy.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Standard Leather Company; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Louis C. Lilhn, G. J. Bayard Mason, William H. MacNabb, and Roderick MacCorquodale.

The American Tool and Machinery Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Robert E. Chew, Frederick Lee Palmer, and Charles O. Gever.

The American Seeding Machine Company; authorized capital, $15,000,000, of which $7,500,000 is preferred 7 per cent. cumulative. Incorporators—Dwight K. Morrow, John J. Tracy, Allan F. Campbell, J. Clinton Walker, and Ross A. Mackay, all of Jersey City.

The Springfield Railway and Light Company; capital, $3,000,000. Incorporators—Frank R. Hansell, Joseph T. Cotter, and William F. Eidell, all of Camden.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Apartment Houses Sold on West 83d and 112th Streets—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Tucker, Speyers & Co., in conjunction with J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., have sold for E. S. Rappallo to the Life Publishing Company, 17 West Thirty-first Street, a four-story dwelling, 25 by 100. The house adjoins the Life Building on the east, and the purchase has been made to protect the light and air of the taller structure. The last transfer of 17 West Thirty-first Street was made in 1853 for a consideration of $7,000.

Thomas C. Shannon has sold for Michael Tully to the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society the apartment house known as the St. John at 511, 513, and 515 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

A. K. & R. T. Mackay have sold for Noble & Gause to a client the six-story elevator apartment house 329 West Eighty-third Street, on plot 42 by 100.

It is reported that the Webb estate has sold the two four-story dwellings 13 and 15 West Twentieth Street, on plot 36 by 92.

Samuel Green and Daniel W. Bingham have bought from the McCredie estate the plot 12½ by 92, on the north side of Seventeenth Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, part of what was formerly the property of the Bavarian Star Brewing Company.

D. B. Freedman has bought through H. H. Cammann & Co. 124 West Eighteenth Street, a two-story brick stable on lot 24 by 92.2.

Mayer S. Auerbach has bought the three four-story dwellings 321, 323, and 325 West Fifty-eighth Street, on plot 63 by 100.

Renwick C. Hurry has sold for Miss Louise E. Schuyler to a client, for occupancy, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 135 East Twenty-first Street, 27 by 98.9, on the north side of Gramercy Park.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Mrs. Charlotte M. Paine the four-story dwelling 24 East Sixty-first Street, 21 by 73.5.

Mrs. Julius Kaufman has sold to William Goldman the four-story brick dwelling 58 East Eighty-third Street, 18 by 102.

Collins & Collins have sold for Cornelia W. Slade to Emilie Berliner the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 136 East One Hundred and First Street, 17 by 100.11.

The Alpha Realty Company is the buyer of 10 and 12 East Sixtieth Street, adjoining the site selected for the Harmonie Club's new house. The purchasing company owns 14 to 18, adjoining.

Daniel B. Freedman has resold the three-story dwelling 17 West Sixtieth Street, 19 by 100, which he bought last week.

Gordon S. McCready & Co. have sold for Charles C. Johnson the two five-story American basement dwellings 121 and 123 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, each 18 by 100.11.

Janpole & Werner have sold the plot, 50 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 175 feet east of Broadway to A. Edelman, who will erect thereon a six-story apartment house.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Henry Allen to Dr. Carl Theobid the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 230 East Twelfth Street, 22.6 by 106.6.

John H. Wooda is reported to have sold 335 and 337 West Twenty-ninth Street, a four-story dwelling and a four-story tenement on plot 44 by 98.9.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold the five-story tenement, 244 Tenth Avenue, 24.4 by 80, to a Mr. Verges.

H. Weisstock has sold for Mrs. Louise Schiefers to a Mr. Topper, for occupancy, the dwelling 78 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 17.2 by 100.11.

Walter J. Cohn has bought from Rocco M. Marasco the southeast corner of Broome and Mott Streets, three and four story buildings, on plot 73 by 108.9.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for a Mrs. Schneider 3,304 Third Avenue, running through to Franklin Avenue, about 133 feet in depth, with a three-story brick building on Third Avenue and a two-story brick and frame building on Franklin Avenue.

W. J. Huston & Co. have sold for F. J. Middlebrook five lots on the west side of Cedar Avenue, 100 feet south of Fordham Road; also the northwest corner of Cedar Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and the northeast corner of Harlem River Terrace and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street.

The same brokers have also sold for John Dowd the lot at the southeast corner of Fordham Road and Aqueduct Avenue, and for Max Marx to Michael J. Dowd the two lots, 50 by 100, on the east side of Cooper Street, 100 feet north of Hawthorne Street. Mr. Marx took in part payment two lots on the south side of Two Hundred and Forty-first Street, 145 feet west of Katonah Avenue, and has resold this property to J. R. Brown.

The Catholic Reading Room for Sailors has secured a ten years' lease of the property 422 West Street. Extensive alterations will be made to fit up the building as a modern lodging house and reading room, such as are now maintained in London and Liverpool. The lease was secured through Charles E. Durosa as broker.

Mr. Durosa has also made the following leases for a term of years: 245 West Nineteenth Street, a three-story stable, for C. W. Russel; 840 Washington Street, for Wing & Son, and 49 Eighth Avenue, a large double store and basement, to the Hitchcock Publishing Company; 98 Greenwich Street, for John Jaidore.

The same broker has sold the lease on the property 150 West Eleventh Street, running through to Greenwich Avenue, for Francis Searle, to John Barrett.

C. Schierioh has leased the three building, Nos. 858, 860, and 860 Greenwich Street, to A. Backer for ten years; also the store at 765 Tenth Avenue to Joseph Collins.

Auctioneers Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co. announce that the sale of 400 to 404 Greenwich Street, scheduled for to-day, will be adjourned until March 18.

Simon & Stephen and John F. Calhoun have sold for A. E. and M. A. Bingham the seven-story hotel, 83 by 146, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-fourth Street, to S. N. Severance & Son, formerly proprietors of the Beechwood Hotel, at Summit, N. J. Price, about $550,000.

Francis B. Robert has sold to Cornelia W. Slade of Lakewood, N. J., the four-story brownstone private house 112 East Seventy-second Street, 21.6 by about 65 by 102.2, to 110 West One-Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a three-story brick and stone private dwelling, 17.6 by 100.

John Saloman has sold 350 Madison Street for Solomon Alter to Veil & Mayer.

H. N. Mooney has sold for F. M. Sulley 310 West One Hundred and First Street, near Riverside Drive, to Rose Shanley.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Sixth Avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-eighth Street, 100.5 by 100, ten-story apartment house; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William H. Burgess, $500,000.

42 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 485 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 18.9 by 99.11, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Joseph L. O'Brien, $10,100.

By Phillip A. Smyth.

14 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 478 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18.5 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling, with extension; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, W. W. Westervelt and another, as executors, $21,000.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.: foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 163 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 59.4 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 18.6 by 49.4 and irregular, four-story brick building; Due on judgment, $8,079.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.: foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 2,019 Anthony Avenue, west side, 63.9 feet north of Bush Street, 19.5 by 60.3 by 18.6 by 74.3, two-story frame dwelling; Due on judgment, $464.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., public auction sale, 54 Allen Street, east side, 180 feet south of Grand Street, 25 by 67.8, six-story brick stable and factory building; 60 Broome Street, southwest corner of Lewis Street, 25 by 60, three-story brick tenement, with stores; 236 West Sixtieth Street, south side, 450 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with stores; One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Wadsworth Avenue, 50 by 70, vacant.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Albert Ritchie, referee, 5 Vandam Street, north side, 65 feet west of Macdougal Street, 33.3 by 125 and irregular, seven-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $15,072.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick Geller, referee, 25 Columbus Avenue, east side, 20.5 feet south of Sixty-first Street, 20 by 70.4, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $16,458.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick Geller, referee, 2,343 Fifth Avenue, west side, 94.10 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 88, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $17,074.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Victor W. Hungerford, referee, 404 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,905.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, M. H. Ellis, referee, 24 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $31,267.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, J. Homer Hildreth, referee, Tenth Avenue, Wakefield, north side, 100 feet west of Fifth Street, 25 by 114, two-story dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,182.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the Sheriff, Riverside Lane and Two Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, (proposed,) 20 by 287 and irregular, vacant; all title and interest of Kate Veeder on March 10, 1903.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 52 and 54 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, for a three-story brick fire house, 50 by 76.2; city, owner; P. Griffin of 244 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $65,000.

One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, Pleasant Avenue and Harlem River, for a one-story brick boiler house, 88.8 by 44.4; Standard Gas Light Company of 301 Third Avenue, owner; G. E. Woods, architect; cost, $1,200.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, northwest corner of Melrose Avenue, for a six-story brick tenement, 50 by 90; Thomas D. Malcolm of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and River Avenue, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 2,307 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $45,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Clinton Avenue, for a two-story-and-attic frame dwelling, 19 by 36; William D. Scott of 410 Fourth Avenue, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 2,307 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 306 West Fortieth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with stores; E. M. Meyer of 26 West Thirty-seventh Street, owner; J. H. Knubel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Seventh Street and Broadway, southeast corner, to a brick dwelling and stores; estate of Maria L. Frith, 35 West Twenty-seventh Street, owner; M. E. Merritt of 1,267 Broadway, architect; cost, $200.

White Plains Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Fifth Street, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 28 by 34; Wilhelmina Langer of 627 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 2,307 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $600.

White Plains Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Second Street, to a three-story frame tenement, 25 by 53; George F. Ballard, premises, owner; Louis Korn of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, March 9.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 160th St, 25x100; James P. Greacen and another to Frank P. Schimpf.....$11,000

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 160th St, 25x100; John H. Rogan to Frank P. Schimpf, quitclaim..... 370

AVENUE C, 207, w s, 25x70; Ernst Delle to David Klein and another, (mtg $8,500) 100

BARKER AV, w s, 200 ft s of Elizabeth St, 10x12½, Unionville, etc., 96 map of property of W. W. Duncan, William's Bridge; Maria L. Merrill to Laura B. James, (mtg $890)..... 1

BROOK AV, e s, 100 ft n of 150th St, 25.1x100x22x97.8; Charles Strauss, referee, to Robert C. Watson and others, executors and trustees, (mtg $25,000)..... 26,500

BRONX RIVER PLACE, s s, 200 ft w, map of Washingtonville, 27x110x110, gore; Mary Spier to Pasquale Aubetta 1

CHERRY ST, 416, n s, 25x97.8; Nochem Lischinsky to Nathan Kirsh, (mtg $28,500)..... 1

CHURCH ST, 314, w s, 25x50; John J. Curtis to John C. Best, (mtg $18,000)..... 1

COTTAGE PLACE, s w corner of Crotona Park South, 40.3x100; Mary A. Waterson to William Wood, (mtg $2,000)..... 4,000

DECATUR AV, w s, 200 ft n of Ozark St, 50x100; Peter Smith to Mary R. Reed, (mtg $500)..... 1

DUANE ST, 164 and 166, s w s, 44.8x 126.3x44.3x125.10; Mary F. Harrison, widow, individually and as executrix, to Alfred L. White and another..... 1

GOERCK ST, 67 and 69, w s, 50x100; Herman H. Muller to Julius Bachrach, (mtg $26,000)..... 1

LOT 300, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms; David Klein to Maximilian Belle, (mtg $5,000) 1

LOTS 334, 335, 336, map of E. K. Willard, Woodlawn Heights; Michael J. Dowd to J. Romaine Brown..... 1

LUDLOW ST, 100, s e c e, 22x55.6; Adolf Schlesinger to Esther Isenberg, all liens. 1

MORTON ST, n w c corner of Bleecker St, 50x80x50x81; Charles T. Terry, referee, to Joseph Polstein and another..... 71,900

PARK AV, 1, s e c, Sumter Place, being 269.8 ft s of 175th St, 100x140.11 to River St x 103.6x107.10; Samuel K. Jacobs to Hudson Realty Company, (mtg $7,000)..... 1

RAILROAD AV, s e s, part of Lot 52, map of Upper Morrisania, 108x150; Samuel C. Mill, as Sheriff of West County, to Anson Baldwin, in trust, correction deed..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, 85, n s, 24.10x100x22x 100; Adolf Glauber and another to Israel Block, (mtg $23,000)..... 1

SHERIFF ST, 23, e s, 20x100; Sheriff St, 84, e s, 25x100; Joseph Weinstein to Louie Hains, (mtg $24,000)..... 100

SULLIVAN ST, 41; William H. Cowl, executor and trustee, to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 8,000

VAN COURTLANDT AV, s s, Lot 619, map of George F. and H. B. Opdyke, 25x 130.11x28.10x125.5; Charles M. Hough, as trustee, to John Barrett..... 546

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 208 ft s of 170th St, 58x150; J. C. Julius Langbein to Charles M. Hogan..... 100

WALNUT ST, s w corner of 8th Av, 50x 100, Morrisania; Thomas Slack to Caroline C. Back..... 1

WOOSTER ST, 35 and 37, w s, 50x100; Lorenz Weiher to Otto Lindemann, (mtg $60,000)..... 1

2D AV, 107, w s, 24x100; Abraham Silverson to Herman Segal and others, (mtg $33,500)..... 100

5TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft s of 104th St, 25x 75; John McGovern and wife to William Kuhn and another, (mtg $13,000).. 1

8TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 51st St, 25x80; Jane Falkiner to John L. Sauerwein, (mtg $27,000)..... 1

9TH ST, 729 East, 20x92.8; 9th St, 731 East, 20x92.3; John Katzman to Simon Eteiner, (mtg $23,000)..... 100

11TH ST, 227, s s, 18.9x100x19.5x100; Evelyn K. Bell and others to Isidore Jackson..... 14,500

11TH ST, 230, West, 18.9x100x19.5x100; Martha E. Hoover to Isidore Jackson.. 1

11TH ST, 125 ft w of 4th St, 25x—x 24.6x102.5; Charles T. Terry, referee, to Catharine A. Deane..... 17,000

12TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of 6th Av, 25x 184 to e of 35th St; Anton D. Olsen to A. W. Pross, (mtg $148,000)..... 100

19TH ST, 333 West, 25x91.11; Henry Steinert to Minna Roffmann, (mtg $25,000)..... 11,700

19TH ST, 338 West, 25x92; George Monk and another to Philip Moersch and another, (mtg $33,000)..... 1

19TH ST, 35 ft e of 9th Av, 36x 100, Wakefield; Martin J. Keogh to Frank P. Dmoid..... 1,000

21ST ST, s e, 117 ft w of 2d Av, 42x92; Jacob Weinstein to Alexander Greif, (mtg $22,000)..... 1

24TH ST, 343 East, 25x96.7; Jones Well and another to Esther Isenberg..... 1

25TH ST, n s, Lot 88, map of Bellevue lots, 75x100.6; Hannah Buse to Frederick Benzer and others to Frederick Benzer..... 1

27TH ST, n s, 233.3 ft e of 7th Av, 41.7x 98.9x42.2x98.9; Joseph J. Meaney to Kane Oshinsky and another, (mtg $62,000)..... 100

36TH ST, 355 and 357 West, 32.4x98.9; David Thomson to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 20,000

40TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 98.9; William J. Smith to George W. Grote, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

50TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 25x 100.5; Mary Donovan to John Unger, (mtg $8,500)..... 100

50TH ST, 322½ East; 12.6x100.5; Simon Ellinger to Nettie Ellinger..... 1

57TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 25x 80.5; Emily A. Lyon, executrix, to Charles W. Clinton..... 64,000

61ST ST, 157 East, 21x100.5; Raymond Chuck and another to David H. Taylor, ¼ part, quitclaim..... 1

61ST ST, 157 East, 21x100.5; David H. Taylor to Josephine W. Drexel..... 26,150

68TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.5; Allan Marquand and others, executors, to John J. Emery..... 1

74TH ST, 131 East, 17x102.2; Emilie Berlinger to Cornelia W. Slade, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

87TH ST, 90 East, 20x102.2; Julia G. Walker to John J. Gunther, (mtg $15,000) 1

101ST ST, 136 East, 17x100.11; Cornelia W. Slade to Emilie Berliner, (mtg $7,000) 1

110TH ST, 90 West, 25x100.11; Caroline Straus to Louis Goldberg, (mtg $19,500) 1

112TH ST, n s, 214 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 66x100.11; Michael Tully to Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York, (mtg $105,000)..... 100

115TH ST, 20 West, 20x100.11; Adolph Powal and wife to Hyman Goldstein, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

117TH ST, 143 West, 25x100.11; Harriet Herr to Rose Robinson, (mtg $20,000).. 1

117TH ST, 43 West, 25x100.11; Rose Robinson to Simon Solomon, (mtg $20,000)..... 2

118TH ST, 37 West, 25x100.11; Charles M. Rosenthal to Jennie Farion, (mtg $23,000)..... 100

119TH ST, 114 West, 20x100.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Solomon Moses, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

147TH ST, s e, 250 ft s of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Theresa Coghlan to Thomas Coghlan, all liens..... 1

157TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Carl Ernst and others to Moses Bachman..... 100

Recorded Lessees.

AMSTERDAM AV, 188; Julia Schrader to William Heil, 21-6 years..... $340

AVENUE A, 223, s w corner of 20th St; William Schwind to Patrick J. Ahern, 5 years..... 480

DOWERY, 28; Gabriel Fisher to Max Averawitz, 3 years 9 months..... 780

BROOME ST, 226; Michael Price to Henry Glassman, 5½ years..... 1,320

BROOME ST, 42 and 44; Deutscher Spar and Credit Verein to Jacob Cohen, 3 years..... 4,000

CHERRY ST, 268; Philip Sheltlis to Bessie Sheltlis, 3 years..... 2,700

COLUMBUS AV, 471; Caroline Latz to Diedrich Schnoor, 3 years..... 1,800

DIVISION ST, 105; Joseph M. Harris to Congregation Dorem Tow, 5 years..... 1,400

ELDRIDGE ST, 106 and 108; Julia C. Tompkins, executrix, to Philip Hoehm, 5 years..... 825

HUDSON ST, 635, s e corner of Houston St; Daniel Rosenbaum to Henry Bohning, 3 years..... 900

IRVING PL, 21; Clara L. North and another to Elisabeth Roth, 6 years..... 1,420

WILLETT ST, 172; Gustave Heimstatter to Nathan B. Cohen, 5 years..... 2,000

WEST ST, 172, except southerly store; Nathan B. Cohen to Alter Geller, 4 years..... 1,800

210 AV, e w corner of 97th St; Simon Adler and another to Samuel Sons, 5 years.. 1,500

$51,900.

2D AV, 33; Frank Gaudy to Moses Sonder, 6 years..... 2,000

3D ST, 201 East; Samuel Herman to Harry Ackerman, 2 years and 2 months.. 480

3D AV, 1,561; Henry Hughes to Moses L. Leffler and another, 5 years..... 1,720

8TH ST, n s, 46 ft e of Lewis St, 14.2-x 122.4x100; William H. Webb and Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders to F. Eckenroth & Son, 6 years..... 3,000

7TH AV, s e corner of 112th St; Simon E. Bernheimer and another to Abram Robinson and another, 5 years..... 1,500

8TH AV, 320, s e corner of 20th St; Trustees of George Wardenburg to Patrick A. Gallagher, 5 years..... 2,500

127TH ST, 20? East; Clifton B. Bull to August Stiel, 5 years..... 700

93D ST, 404

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

HOMES FACING on Morningside Park.

CORNER APARTMENTS.

5, 6 and 7 Sunny Rooms.

RENTS $55 TO $85.

This building occupies the entire block front on Morningside Avenue—118th and 119th Streets, one of the most desirable residential sections and overlooking the picturesque Manhattan Park. The suites will be decorated to suit tenants.

Three minutes from 116th St. express station of the "L" road. Surface cars within one block. Restaurant, excellent service, table d'hote and a la carte, on premises. Furnished rooms for transient use of tenants' guests. Servants' baths and other attractive features. Hall and all-night elevator service. H. C. COLEMAN, Agent. Offices on premises. Tel. 3447 Morningside.

"THE GRANTLEY." 357 West 124th St.

...; elevator apartments; electric ... conveniences; all exposures; $35 to $50. ... or M. A. & C. ERNST, 80 Liberty St.

...Central Park—59 E. 104th St., 7 large light ... bath, modern plumbing, hot water, ... roof; top floor; $24. ALEXANDER, 904 ...

...apartments. "Westerly," 101-107 West ...st.; exposed plumbing; electric lights; ... breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Willis... Henry Folsom, 21 East 40d St.

...furnished or furnished apartments of 2 and 3 ... and bath in first-class apartment hotel; ... East 58th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

COLORED TENEMENTS WANTED.

...ed man makes specialty managing colored ...; references; bond. PHILIP A. PAY... 41... Agent, Broker, 67 W. 134th St.; ... 1910 Harlem. Branch, 119 Nassau St., ... 206 Cort.

...We have cash buyers for your city ... especially income, old buildings and ... in Harlem; send full particulars. Arnold & ..., 112 Broadway.

...107 St. Nicholas Av., near 118th St.—Single ... flat, 7 large, light, heated rooms; hot ... supply, bath; $32, worth $40. Bellamy, ..., 96 Av. and 61st St.

...We are all filled up; tenants waiting for ... and houses; send what you have; we will ... your rents for you; established 1856. ...hmeister, 604 Melrose Av., near 151st St.

...sell or rent your property, wherever situated; ...ney to loan on bond and mortgage. Rosenthal ... company, 20 West 42d St.

...houses, 6, 12, 14 rooms; also small ... near 50th St.; have $45,000 ... Michael S., advertising office, 20 3d Av.

...Party with $2,000 satisfied with 12 ... cent. investment, positively guaranteed. ... Morgan, 1 Bal Broadway.

...—Houses on the east side down town to ... no commission; send all particulars by ... Address B., 447 Water St.

...mountain lake and surrounding land wanted ... 100 miles city. "Low Price," Box 202 ... Office.

...Place at Toms River, about 50 acres, ... front; near water; cash. Atwater, 171 ... Broadway.

...—One or two houses between 5th and ... Sts., west side; cash. Atwater, 171 ... Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

DESIRABLE DWELLINGS in the Fifth Avenue Section For Rent from May 1st.

List and full particulars of

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON,

...36 Fifth Av., near 44th St.

WEST SIDE AND UP-TOWN Dwellings.

All locations—all rents.

Call or send to either office.

PORTER & CO.,

...180 West 125th St.

...Broadway, at 104th St.

...Positive Bargain.—An American basement ... 16 rooms and two baths, 19.2x80; ... 3 rooms and bath; 10 rooms and bath; ... parlor; butler's pantry extension, 9x14; ... the above houses are in elegant condition ... can be occupied immediately. ERASTUS ...ILTON, 253 West 125th St. Open Sundays.

...St., Between 7th and 8th Avs.—Three-story ... basement high-stoop; butler's pantry ex... 3 rooms and bath; rents $30 each; ... vacant shortly from $800 up. M. H. Meyers, 3,527 ...

...St., 319 West, between Broadway and Am... Av.—American basement; furnished ... linen, china and silver, or unfurnished; ... by appointment only. Shipman & Lambiase, ... 125th St.

...A three-story high-stoop dwelling, ... 20 feet deep; 10 rooms, bath; ... rent under $600; possession May 1st. ... A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

...St., 8th and 9th Avs.—3-story and base... in fine shape; rent very reasonable. ... W. Mercer & Son, 205 West 125d St.

...HARLEM houses, $750 up; send for list. WILCOX & SHELTON, 245 West 125th St.

Summonses.

...COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. ...CHARLES H. HAIGHT, plaintiff, against ...ALEXANDER STITT, et ux. et al., ... defendants.—Summons.

...the above-named defendant:

...are hereby summoned to answer the com... in this action, and to serve a copy of your ... and answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ... days after the service of this summons, exclusive ... the day of service, and in case of your failure ... appear or answer, judgment will be taken ... you by default for the relief demanded in ... complaint.

...Dated November 24, 1902.

F. A. HARGOUR,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

...Post Office Address and Office, No. 200 Broad... Manhattan, New York City.

...the above-named defendant. Le Fontier de ... Terrace at Gen Cohansey:

...The foregoing summons is served upon you by ... publication pursuant to an order of the Hon... Samuel E. Dale, one of the Justices of the Supreme ... of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of ... and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City Hall in the City of New York, borough of Manhattan, the 26th day of February, 1903.

JULIUS G. KREMER,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

...Office and Post Office Address, 290 Broadway, ... of Manhattan, New York City.

...COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW ...—ANNIE SOLOMON, Plaintiff, against ...LOMON, Defendant.—Trial desired in ... of New York.—Summons.—Action ... absolute divorce.

...the above-named defendant:

...are hereby summoned to answer the com... in this action, and to serve a copy of your ... on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty ... after the service of this summons, exclusive ... the day of service; and in case of your failure ... appear or answer, judgment will be taken ... you by default for the relief demanded in ... complaint.—Dated New York, December 29th, ...

SAMUEL SINGERMAN,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

...Office and Post Office Address, No. 220 Broad... New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

...defendant:

...foregoing summons is served upon you by ... publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable ... M. Dayton, a Justice of the Supreme ... of the State of New York, dated February 3rd, ..., and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City Hall in the City of New York, borough of Manhattan, the 3rd day of February, ...—Dated New York, February 3rd, ...

JULIUS G. KREMER,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

...Office Address, 290 Broadway, ... of Manhattan, New York City.

...COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW ...—Action brought in New York County.—...HAM MALKA, plaintiff, against ANNIE ..., defendant.—Summons.

...the above-named defendant: You ... hereby summoned to answer the complaint ... this action, and to serve a copy of your ... on the plaintiff's attorney, within ... days after the service of this summons, ... the day of service; and in case of your ... to appear or answer, judgment will be ... against you for the relief demanded in ... complaint.

...Dated New York, February 3rd, ...

SAMUEL SINGERMAN,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

...Office and Post Office Address, No. 220 Broadway, ... of Manhattan, New York City.

...COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW ...—HIRAM FINALDI, plaintiff, against ...GEORGE ADAM MAGORINSKY, REPUBLIC ...SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, et al., ...defendants.

...In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and ... duly made and entered in the above-entitled ..., and bearing date the 18th day of February, ..., I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James E. Weitz, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

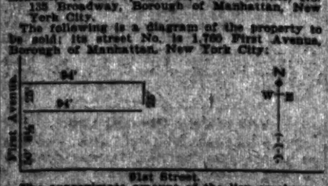
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of First Avenue, distant 50 feet 8½ inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of 51st Street with the easterly line of First Avenue; running thence northerly along the easterly side of First Avenue 25 feet to the centre of a party wall; thence easterly parallel with 51st Street, and part of the way through said party wall, 94 feet; thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue 25 feet; and thence westerly again parallel with 51st Street, 94 feet to the easterly line of First Avenue at the point or place of beginning, be said distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, February 18th, 1903.

ALEXANDER STITT, Referee.

KIRMAN & LEVY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: 51st street No. is 1,760 First Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,845.75, with interest thereon from the 16th day of February, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $139.13, with interest from Feb. 18, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale, the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rents, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the purchaser, and interest. Said premises will be sold subject to a mortgage of $13,000, with interest thereon from May 1st, 1902.

Dated New York, 18th day of February, 1903.

J. ALEXANDER STITT, Referee.

f21-2aw9wTuSaSm10

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. ...CAROLINE M. BUTTERFIELD as executor, &c., ...plaintiffs, against ROBERT L. GILBERT, ...FRANK W. GILBERT, HENRIETTA GRISS... MARY, and others, defendants.

...In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and ... duly made and entered in the above-entitled ..., and bearing date the 9th day of February, ..., I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James E. Weitz, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant 100 feet 11 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue, and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby conveyed and partly on the lot adjoining on the easterly side thereof, ninety-nine feet seven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-third and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Streets; running thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning; said property being now known as No. 24 West 134th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, February 14th, 1903.

MATT H. ELLIS, Referee.

JAS. W. & CHAS. J. McDERMOTT, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 156 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street No. is 24 West 134th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $25,858.65, with interest thereon from the 9th day of February, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $438.26, with interest thereon from the 9th day of February, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $457.43 and interest.

Dated New York, 14th day of February, 1903.

MATT H. ELLIS, Referee.

f10-2aw9wTuSaSm10

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

126 East 34th St.

Eight rooms and bath; butler's pantry; servants' toilet; handsomely decorated; elevator, electric light, hall service and every modern convenience.

Superintendent on Premises.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.

NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6 room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, steam, hot water, &c.

Rent, $34 to $42.

The REXTON,

250 West 54th St.

—TO SUBLET—

Apartments of seven beautiful rooms and bath; all light; 5 rooms on each; in elevator apartment houses; low rent; every modern convenience. Apply at apartment.

THE "RUTHERFORD"

206-208 EAST 17TH STREET.

Suite of 4 rooms and bath, rent $36; also from May 1st, 5 rooms and bath, $42 to $45; elevator, telephone, heat, and hot water; pamphlet on application.

JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

ENGLANDER COURT,
1,465-1,467-1,469 LEXINGTON AV.,
S. E. COR. 99TH STREET.

6 and 7 rooms and bath, with bay windows; elevator running day and night, uniform service, &c. The finest apartment house in New York City, with all the latest improvements; moderate rents. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

A CORNER FLAT TO LET.

...284 Third Av., southwest corner 46th St.; all light rooms; possession May 1st; rent moderate. ... A. J. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

To lease for a term of years, newly remodeled family apartment hotel, 42 rooms. Apply William B. Weide, 228 Broadway or C. Weide, 77 East 124th St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

For five or six months, on West 60th St., a completely furnished modern apartment of five rooms; all windows; exposure, south and east; passenger elevator, gas range, &c.; rent, $36 to reliable couple; highest references required. Address W., 650 3d Av.

A three-room hotel apartment to sublet; fully furnished. THE BINGHAM, 94th St., Broadway. Apartment 2.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. ...CAROLINE M. BUTTERFIELD, as executor, and CAROLINE M. BUTTERFIELD as executrix, &c., plaintiffs, against ROBERT L. GILBERT, FRANK W. GILBERT, HENRIETTA GRISS-MARY, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James E. Weitz, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant 100 feet 11 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue, and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby conveyed and partly on the lot adjoining on the easterly side thereof, ninety-nine feet seven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-third and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Streets; running thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning; said property being now known as No. 24 West 134th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, February 14th, 1903.

MATT H. ELLIS, Referee.

JAS. W. & CHAS. J. McDERMOTT, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 156 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street No. is 1,760 First Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,845.75, with interest thereon from the 16th day of February, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $139.13, with interest from Feb. 18, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale, the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rents, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the purchaser, and interest. Said premises will be sold subject to a mortgage of $13,000, with interest thereon from May 1st, 1902.

Dated New York, 18th day of February, 1903.

J. ALEXANDER STITT, Referee.

f21-2aw9wTuSaSm10

Winter Resorts.

Southern Pacific to CALIFORNIA $50.00

FROM NEW YORK.

Through Tourist Cars—Highest Class. Choice of Routes.

Address any Southern Pacific Agent.

L. M. Nutting, Gen. East. Agt., 349 B'way
E. O. McCormick, P. T. M., San Francisco
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Atlantic City.

THE GARDEN HOTEL

Atlantic City, N. J.,

HAS NO EQUAL.

American and European Plans

The only hotel in Atlantic City employing white service throughout. 200 rooms. 100 baths with sea water.

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Personal representative now at Hotel Netherland, where engagements for the Easter season can be made.

HOTEL STRAND

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Located between the two Ocean Piers, at the southern end of Pennsylvania Avenue, overlooking the world-famed Boardwalk and Ocean. Built of brick, steel and stone.

FIRE PROOF.

Every known comfort and convenience for Winter and Spring guests. Open all the year.

Booking representative, Mr. J. L. Trenchard, at Hotel Wellington, 55th St. and 7th Av., daily from 10 to 4.

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SEA WATER BATHS.

Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Brighton of America.
Hotel Brighton & Casino
are open throughout the year.
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Open Throughout the Year.

The Spring months are most delightful at the seashore. THE DENNIS, directly facing the Ocean and Boardwalk, is liberally appointed and conducted. Hot and cold sea water in private baths. Golf Link privileges. 3-hour vestibule trains morning and afternoon from New York via C. R. R. of N. J. and Pennsylvania Railroads.

WALTER J. BURRY.

THE LUXURIOUS

HOTEL CHELSEA,

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300 rooms, 100 private sea water baths. Our patrons will find several new and attractive features. New York Office, 1 Park Place, 11 A. M. to 12 P. M. Holland House office, 4 P. M. to 5 P. M. Through vestibuled trains to Atlantic City without change.

J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

THE HOLMHURST.—Pennsylvania Av., close to beach, Boardwalk, and piers, Atlantic City, N. J.; embodying every appointment of a high-class modern hotel with homelike comfort. Elevator to street level; steam heat; baths; sun parlors, etc. In the finest section, with unobstructed view. Excellence of cuisine and service. Open all year. Special Spring terms.

HENRY DARNELL.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

NEW HOTEL RUDOLF

Personal New York representative for rooms, rates, and information.

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On ocean front and adjoining the famous Boardwalk. Built of brick and iron. European plan. Sea water baths attached to suites; also public. Excellent cafe. Booklet.

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South Carolina Av. and Beach. Convenient to Piers and Boardwalk. Capacity, 400. Location most central. Rooms single and en suite, with bath. Elevator street level. Sun parlors heated. Table and service unsurpassed. Special Spring rates, $10 to $17.50 weekly; $2.00 and up, day. Write for illustrated booklet.

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NOW OPEN. 50 private baths; sea and fresh water, shower attachments, &c. Modern and complete.

NEWLIN HAINES,
Formerly of the Chalfonte.

HOTEL TRAYMORE.

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Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Winter patrons. Only hotel having sea water in bedrooms.

TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.
D. S. WHITE, President.

HOTEL SCARBOROUGH.

Beach front, Maryland Av., Atlantic City. Steam heat. Splendid Sun Parlor overlooking Ocean. Elevator. Private Baths. Special Spring Rates, $12.50 per week and up. Quiet, first-class, select. Illustrated booklet.

ALFRED WYMAN.

HOTEL GLADSTONE.

Directly on the ocean front, in finest location. New and strictly high-class. Sea water in all baths running water in rooms, sun parlors, overlooking ocean. Special Spring rates. Booklet. Coach meets trains.

N. J. COLLINS.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND.

South Carolina Av. and Beach. Finest location. Modern high-class hotel; capacity, 250. Rooms single and en suite, with private baths; sun parlor, &c. Excellent cuisine. Special Spring rates, $10 and up weekly; $2 and $2.50 day.

BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

THE ARLINGTON,

Michigan Ave. and Beach.

Ocean view; new throughout with every appointment, including elevator; extensive sun parlors; steam heat; private baths, &c.; special $2 to $3 daily; $10 to $16 weekly; booklet.

L. R. KUNZ.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

Stone, Iron, and Slate Construction.

Atlantic City's newest hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in rooms; music, valet service, and other modern hotel conveniences. Gold booklet.

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NEW BOSCOBEL, Kentucky Ave., near Beach.

Has every known hotel appointment with exceptional luxury. Excellence in cuisine; $12 up weekly; $2.00 up daily. Illustrated booklet.

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102 East 15th St.; newly furnished, redecorated throughout; rooms, suites, both weekly and monthly. $1 day upward.

THE REVERE,

Park Place, near Beach, opp. City Park; finest location; superior accommodations; every comfort and convenience; special Spring rates.

JAMES M. MOORE.

NEW HYGEIA,

New York and Pacific Aves., near Beach.

A thoroughly modern hotel; new throughout; unexcelled in furnishings; steam heat, &c. Booklet.

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Winter Resorts.

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Hotel Islesworth,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Directly on the Beach; hot and cold sea water in all baths. PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE at Hotel Savoy, 50th St. and 5th Ave., where rooms can be reserved and general information obtained. Osborne & Palmer, Owners & Propts.

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Atlantic City's Newest Beach Front Hotel.

New York office, 200 Fourth Ave. Telephone, 1749—18th St. Also 3 Park Place.

Hydrotherapeutic baths. Sea water pool.

THE BEAUMONT—Tennessee Av., near beach; new, thoroughly appointed hotel; steam heat, sun parlor, baths, &c.; open all year; capacity 250; Spring rates. H. R. CORR.

THE ROMAN,

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High class, with every comfort, convenience, and luxury. H. B. WIMLEY.

THE WESTMINSTER—Kentucky Ave., near Beach. Steam heat. Sun parlor. Elevator. &c. Special low Spring rates. CHAS. BURRE.

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LAKEWOOD, N. J.

The Leading Hotel of Lakewood.

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PERFECTLY APPOINTED. ENVIRONMENT SUPERB.

The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris.

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Season 1903. Opens June 20. Cuisine, Service, and Appointments absolutely of highest order. Surf Bathing, Golf, Tennis. Booklets and Diagrams on application.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA HOT SPRINGS. In the Land of the Sky; mild, dry, bracing climate; hot mineral waters and baths; superb scenery; riding, golf, tennis, etc. Orchestra. Illustrated booklet.

MOUNTAIN PARK HOTEL, HOT SPRINGS, N. C.

New York.

MILLBROOK INN,

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

FOR HEALTH AND COMFORT.

A unique homelike resort for the accommodation of people who appreciate refined surroundings. OPEN WOOD FIRES.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

FELIX FIEGLER, Manager.

For Sale.

THE LIGHT OF THE AGE.

"SUVLIGHT."

Trade Mark Patented.

THE LATEST AND BEST. 150 CANDLE POWER.

Saves 80% on Gas Bills

Never blackens the mantle. COMPLETE LAMP $1.

"Suvlight" Burner, Solid Brass, 25c & 30c.

SUVIO BRUSH AND LIGHT CO., 1,079 BD AVE., 38 PARK PL., N. Y. CITY.

"Suvlight."

SAFES—New and second-hand, at lowest prices. Safes bought and exchanged. Write or call. 307 Franklin. KINSEY, RAINIER & THOMPSON CO., 305 Broadway, N. Y. Bet. White & Walker Sts.

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220 Broadway, Sixth Floor. Tel. 1573 Cor'. Machines RENTED by day, week, or month.

SAFES

New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.

J. M. HOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Centre Gas Fixture Co., 190 Centre St.—Chandeliers for churches, business, or private houses, new; second-hand, and to order, at your own price. Gas engines, machinery, gas pumps, brie-a-brac.

A NEW DISCOVERY, MARJO, immediate relief, and prompt cure, for corns and bunions, postpaid, for 25c.; send stamps on delivery. MARJO MFG. CO., 2,166 7TH AVE.

DESKS

new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Conner, 47-49 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All Makes.

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Desks, rolltops; Partitions, Railings, Tables, Safes, Letter Presses, Counters, Shelving, stores, offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 22-32 Centre St., between Reade and Duane.

TYPEWRITERS $1 WEEKLY.

All makes at 56 Warren St., N.Y.; 320 Fulton St., B'klyn

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 3551 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 220 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3188 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Five machines for sale and rent.

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of JAMES E. AUSTIN and FREDERICK D. BABCOCK, composing a firm of Austin & Babcock, and the firm of AUSTIN & BABCOCK, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that James E. Austin and Frederick D. Babcock, composing the firm of Austin & Babcock, and the firm of Austin & Babcock, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated March 9d, 1903, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George E. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 23d, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 10th, 1903.

NO. 5,026.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRIEDA DAVIDSON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frieda Davidson of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1902 the said Frieda Davidson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William St., New York City, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 2, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB GOODMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 5,706.

To the creditors of Jacob Goodman of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1903, the said Jacob Goodman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 27 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 9th, 1903.

RECEIVERS' SALE.

In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Burrell & Corey, Bankrupts.

Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, will sell Thursday, March 19, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 and 115 Leonard St., New York, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of machinery, fixtures, complete plant for umbrella factory, &c. Order of Lee Roy S. Gove, United States Court Receiver; Louis A. Jaffer, State Court Receiver.

Pianos and Organs.

Established 1845

WATERS PIANOS

For fifty-eight years the "WATERS" have been known as standard high-grade pianos, and are famous for their fine tone and great durability.

Sold only at our own two stores: Not sold at Department Stores.

Send postal for Catalogue

HORACE WATERS & CO.
134 Fifth Ave., nr. 18th St.

HARLEM BRANCH (Open Evenings)
254 West 125th St., nr. 8th Ave.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE

WISSNER

PIANO WAREROOMS, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

UPRIGHT, taken in trade..... $200
UPRIGHT, concert size..... 225
538 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
UPRIGHT, celebrated maker..... 185
UPRIGHT, slightly used by artists..... 250
138 Newark Ave., Jersey City.
UPRIGHT, taken in trade..... 75
UPRIGHT, nearly new..... 135
908 Broad St., Newark.
UPRIGHT, great value..... 155
UPRIGHT, former price $475, now..... 175

PEASE PIANOS

are built for PARTICULAR people. For 58 years an instrument of the highest class; 68,000 in use. Write for 1903 catalogue and special payment plan. Exchange in used pianos, $100 up. Renting, exchanging.

128 WEST 42D ST., { bet. Broadway and 6th Av. } New York.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,

23 EAST 14TH ST.

Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS
A1 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. WATHOSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 17TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.

EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th.

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

$75 Weber, splendid condition; used uprights, $45, $75, $85, $95; warranted. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Machinery.

ELECTRIC ELEVATORS FOR SALE; and other makes, which have been slightly used; reasonable; will also install; supplies and repairs for all makes of elevators. J. F. Mulholland, 152 Centre St. Tel. 1921 Franklin.

Electric pump for sale; one Quimby direct connected pump; capacity 200 gallons per minute; used less than six months; fully guaranteed; and other makes. J. F. Mulholland, 152 Centre St. Tel. 1921 Franklin.

For Sale.—Two Otis direct-connected electric elevator machines; can be used for passenger or freight; one 6 h. p. motor. Meagher, 180 Centre St.

For Sale.—20 horse power engine, 90 horse boiler, shafting and pulleys; in perfect order. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 22d St.

Backus gas engines if you want best and easiest to operate. Warren H. Jeffers, 373 Canal St.

Purchase and Exchange.

Century Dictionary Sets and other Books bought for cash; call free at your residence. Malkan, 1 William St., city.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Bleached and pubbleached cotton flannel clippings wanted. Chas. W. Becker, Agt., Amsterdam, N. Y. Address Dept. 29.

Bankruptcy Notices.

In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. Fred Haltermann, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the stock in trade, consisting of a stock of groceries, is offered for sale by Robert G. Ten Eyck, Esq., receiver of said bankrupt. The above stock may be inspected at the warerooms of Charles Shongood, 113 and 115 Leonard Street, Manhattan, on March 14th, 1903, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Sealed bids may be submitted to Robt. G. Ten Eyck, Esq., receiver, at his office, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, on Tuesday, March 17th, 1903, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., at which time and place they will be opened by him. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10% of the amount bid. In case the said receiver shall reject all bids, then the said stock will be sold at public auction, by Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on Friday, March 20th, 1903, 10:30 A. M., at 113 and 115 Leonard Street, Manhattan.—Dated New York, March 9th, 1903. Order of Robt. G. Ten Eyck, Receiver. Edward Louis Darvin, Attorney for Receiver, 220 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. FRED HALTERMANN, Bankrupt.—No. 5,694.

To the creditors of J. Fred Haltermann of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1903, the said J. Fred Haltermann was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 27 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 9th, 1903.

NO. 6,493.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN HARCSAR, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John Harcsar of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1902, the said John Harcsar was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William St., New York City, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 9, 1903.

Last year The New York Times carried 5,500,000 lines of advertising.

Hotels and Restaurants.

Hotel Somerset.

NEW. 150 West 47th St., near Broadway.

Exclus

CAPT. PIPER'S STUDIES OF LONDON'S POLICE

Deputy Commissioner Admires Method of Traffic Control.

The Force There Turns Out Rascals for Its Own Honor — Approval of Schmittberger's Promotion.

Deputy Police Commissioner Alexander Ross Piper, who has been in England for the last month studying police methods and conditions in the British metropolis, arrived home yesterday afternoon on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha. Capt. Piper will embody his observations in a report to Commissioner Greene.

At Quarantine the police boat Patrol, with Inspector Smith and Sergt. Russell, Capt. Piper's secretary, on board, met the Minnehaha and accompanied the liner up the bay. As soon as the Customs Inspectors finished with his luggage Capt. Piper and Mrs. Piper went aboard the Patrol and were taken to their home at Fort Hamilton.

"The London police," said Capt. Piper, "are a very efficient and courteous body of men. They are much younger looking than the New York policeman. They are likewise very well informed, and are certainly intelligent. The men there are selected by a civil service system, and the Commissioner appoints whoever he desires out of the eligible list. They are first put on two months' probation, and before their final appointment the officer under whom the probationer has been serving must send in an indorsement of the man's fitness for the position. If this is adverse the man is dropped. There is no ceremony in the way they drop a fellow over there. The Commissioner has the power to drop any man he wishes, and he does not have to give his reasons, either. Most of the London policemen come from the country districts. After a policeman has reached the age of fifty-five, and has been on the force twenty years, he may retire on half pay.

"I was impressed also with the fact that only a few fat men were to be seen on the London force. That I think due to two causes. First, the men are younger, and, secondly, they do not drink as much as our men. The London policeman does not get any free drinks. If an innkeeper gives or sells whisky to a policeman he gets a black mark, and when he goes for a renewal of his license he meets with a keen disappointment. One other thing, and where we have the best of the Londoner, is in regard to the number of women of doubtful character on the streets. They swarm Piccadilly, Regent, and Oxford. I met as many as forty on a single block. I talked with Sir Edward Bradford, the Police Commissioner, on this subject, and he said that he did not see how they could be got rid of.

"Yet the London policeman is very active when on duty. They have five men to see that they do their duty, while over here the work is done by two Roundsmen. The tours of duty are much the same as ours, the men being on duty eight hours, in two tours of four hours each. They have no reserves, but as most of the men are unmarried and sleep in barracks they can be called out in quick order if necessary.

"One of the principal reasons for my going abroad I have not touched on, and that is the method of handling street traffic, and I want to say that the London policeman is in regard to this important part of his duties demands and gets absolute obedience. When you think a moment you will realize that this means a great deal. When the London policeman says 'Move on,' he means exactly what he says, and will not take any 'ifs' and 'ands' as an answer. Heavy materials cannot be carted through the streets between 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

"If I should a man get on the wrong side of the street or otherwise disobey the rules, he is made to get right, and he does not wait a second time to be told. Suppose he is on the wrong side. He cannot cross over the street, but must go around the block and turn in the right direction. His number is taken by the policeman, and he will have to pay for his act. They do not pull him off the vehicle, nor do they arrest him, but they simply tell him to appear in court at a certain time, and he appears. The London driver has to pass an examination as to his ability, and the result is that they are well informed as to the city.

"Then, unlike the custom here, the big merchant houses in London are not allowed to block the streets with their wares. Should a man on post not enforce the law in this respect he will be reported and dropped from the force. Then these establishments pay for the removal of their trade refuse at the rate of 5 shillings for the cubic yards. As for contractors, they are allowed to use one-half the sidewalk, while over here they are given one-third of the street.

"I likewise noted how the streets are cleaned. In the busy centres incinerators are placed, and they are doing excellent work. They cost less, too, than our system of sending refuse out to sea in barges. The pavements are of asphalt and wood blocks, and when the weather clears sand is sprinkled over the asphalt and gravel over the wood. The cleaning is done with squeegees. There are iron boxes in the streets, into which the garbage is thrown, and such a thing as a garbage can is never seen.

"But to return to the police, there is one thing I want to say before I stop talking, and that is about the esprit de corps of the London force. If, among the officers, there is any rascality or bribe taking, the men in his class soon find it out and make it their business to get rid of him. There is no attempt to conceal. The officers simply report what they have found out, and without ceremony the offender is brought to justice. This they do for the honor of their office."

Capt. Piper said that the cabled report to the effect that he had said that London police should use their clubs in crowds was misconstrued. He had said that the London police should make everybody on state occasions stand back when the streets are crowded, instead of concentrating their efforts on the people in the front line.

When told of Capt. Schmittberger's promotion to an Inspectorship, Capt. Piper replied: "Personally I am glad to see that Schmittberger has been made an Inspector. If he was good enough to be a Captain he was good enough to be an Inspector. If he was not good enough to be an Inspector he was not good enough for police Captain and should have been got rid of."

When asked as to his rumored resignation, he said: "I am back to work and not to resign."

GRAIN BROKER IN JAIL.

Calumet Grain and Elevator Co. Complainant Against L. J. Chapman.

Louis J. Chapman, who formerly was an operator on the floor of the Produce Exchange, is locked up in Ludlow Street Jail on an order signed by Justice O'Gorman yesterday and served by Deputy Sheriff Walgering. Chapman remains there in default of $10,500 bail, which was fixed in the order.

The Calumet Grain and Elevator Company of Illinois is the complainant in the action against Chapman, asserting that the latter was its sole agent on the floor of the Produce Exchange until the early part of the present year. The company's officials declare that between November last and January of the present year Chapman fraudulently and without their knowledge used their name in the purchasing and selling of grains and like commodities, and concealed all knowledge of this from them. In these transactions the officials declare that Chapman suffered a loss of about $8,000, which he could not meet. He then is declared to have disappeared, leaving the company to make good the loss suffered in their name.

THROAT CUT, HE ANSWERED RAP.

Laborer, Two Hours After Inflicting Injuries, Responded to a Call.

Two hours after he had cut his throat from ear to ear, in his room at 445 Ninth Avenue, Thomas Gannon, a laborer, got up and opened the door in an apparent unconscious state to admit a policeman who had rapped. The ambulance surgeon accounts for that by saying that the loud noise of the policeman's club against the door probably aroused the man for a moment, and that by force of habit he responded.

Gannon was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, where he died an hour after being found. He was thirty-three years old and boarded with a Mrs. E. B. Neumeister at the address given. She discovered his condition and summoned aid.

RECEIVERS FOR DRESSER & CO.

Expression of Belief That the Assignment Is Void—Creditors' Willingness to Assist the Firm.

Judge Adams, in the United States District Court, yesterday appointed Robert C. Morris and Charles S. Mackenzie temporary receivers of the assets of Dresser & Co., commission merchants in hosiery, silks, &c., at 15 and 17 Greene Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Saturday. Mr. Morris is the Chairman of the Republican County Committee and Mr. Mackenzie is a lawyer, to whom the firm made an assignment on Saturday. The receivers were appointed on the application of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, attorneys for William N. Dutch, a creditor. The bond of the receivers was fixed at $100,000. They are authorized to continue the business in its regular and ordinary course and to make contracts for the sale and delivery of goods, wares, and merchandise until the further order of the court.

In the application for the receiver it was said that it was believed that the assignment is void, and that it was necessary that a receiver be appointed in order that the accounts receivable may be collected properly; that the equity over advances to consignors of merchandise may be protected through the proper and diligent sale of such merchandise, and the equity on merchandise pledged may be conserved by avoiding the unnecessary sacrifice of such merchandise through sale by the pledgees. In addition to which the accounts may require constant pushing in order to yield any result.

The petition in bankruptcy, which was filed on Saturday, was made public yesterday in the United States District Court Clerk's office. It appears that three creditors joined in the petition, viz.: William N. Dutch, for $216 on an assigned claim of Tobias A. Wright for merchandise sold to the firm between Dec. 10 and Feb. 28 last; Charles S. Atkinson & Co., for $43 for money paid out on Feb. 6 for premiums on fire insurance policies, and Charles C. Hogue, for $242 on an assigned claim of the Security Warehousing Company for premiums due on warehouse receipts issued to Dresser & Co. on goods stored with the company.

In the matter of the application yesterday Morris J. Hirsch, attorney for Dresser & Co., consented to the appointment of a receiver. Both of the receivers called upon Mr. Hirsch yesterday afternoon to discuss the affairs of the firm. Mr. Hirsch said last evening that the books of the firm are being written up.

As far as is known at present, the liabilities of the firm are about $1,250,000. The assets include about $250,000 in accounts and receivables which are not pledged, $110,000 equity in merchandise, and $285,000 in accounts due from mills, &c., to cover Dresser's personal liabilities and assets. Mr. Hirsch said that he is without the necessary data, because much depends on the value of the securities which he owns, some of which are hypothecated. The creditors, who have been heard from express a willingness to assist the firm to adjust affairs and resume business. The firm has orders on hand for $300,000 worth of goods to be filled from the mills, and the receivers can carry out these orders and make something for the creditors.

ASKS $10,000 FOR DOG BITE.

Measurer Hyslop of New York Yacht Club Owns the Animal.

John Hyslop, for years the official measurer of the New York Yacht Club, is the defendant in an action commenced before Justice Dugro and a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday to recover $10,000 damages alleged to have been suffered by Susanna, the six-year-old daughter of Albert Hartog, through having been bitten by Jeff, a large Newfoundland dog belonging to Mr. Hyslop. Mr. Hartog sues as the guardian for the child. The case occupied the entire day in the court, and will be continued this morning.

It is said that on May 14, 1900, as the girl was talking to her mother on the front porch of the house at 2 Silverside Terrace Miss Hyslop, the daughter of the defendant, came along with the dog. While the young woman was speaking with Mrs. Hartog the dog is said to have jumped up and snapped at the child's face, putting his teeth through the cartilage of her nose and inflicting a deep wound in her upper lip. In defense Louis Wertheimer, attorney for Mr. Hyslop, put in a general denial.

COTTON MARKET ERRATIC.

Prices Finally Higher and the Volume of Transactions Less.

The cotton market was erratic yesterday. Opening under the greatest excitement with a decline of ten points from Saturday's close, it closed some sixteen points above this price, this, however, under decreasing activity the total sales for the day being estimated at not more than 400,000 bales. During the day prices moved sluggishly, but in the afternoon, under covering from bears and renewed buying from bulls there was a gradual improvement.

News which would affect the market was of a contradictory nature. Fear of floods was seized as a bull argument, while the bears talked much of heavy receipts at Southern points, but the main influence which cautioned both buyers and sellers and kept the market in comparative inactivity was the money question. Most of the activity was in the May and July options. May closing at 9.60, having at one time been as low as 9.54.

Theodore H. Price issued another bearish statement, while Daniel J. Sully, the bull leader, continued to observe an uncompromising silence.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHT TO KILL DOGS THAT WORRY SHEEP.—On the trial of an action brought by Agnes Smith against George Wetherill in the Oneida County Court to recover damages for the alleged unlawful killing by the defendant of her dog, the evidence showed that the animal was shot on premises adjoining those owned by Wetherill after he had been chasing sheep. The defendant asserted that he was justified in shooting the dog under a statute which provided that any person may kill any dog which he shall see chasing, worrying, or wounding any sheep. The trial Justice charged the jury, as a matter of law, that the statute was not a defense, because the dog was not chasing or worrying or wounding any sheep at the time he was shot. The Fourth Appellate Division, on an appeal for a verdict against Wetherill, has decided that the charge was erroneous. "At common law" said Justice Nash, for the court, "a dog might be killed in defense of or when necessary for the protection or preservation of property. The statute goes further. It provides for the killing of a dog that wrongfully chases, worries, or wounds sheep. If it does these things, it must be killed."

FALSE ANSWER BY REQUEST.—Sterling B. Alden, in March, 1899, received an endowment certificate for $2,000 in the Supreme Tent of the Knights of the Maccabees of the World through the Sandusky Tent. A year before Alden had applied for insurance in the same order through the Johnsonburg Tent, but as the action of his heart was unsteady his application was rejected. This rejection was not mentioned by Alden in his application to the Sandusky Tent, and after his death, in a suit by his widow to recover on the endowment certificate, the insurance order set up the falsity of Alden's answer as a defense. Mrs. Alden, to explain the inference or conclusion of fraud, sought to show by a witness who was present at the time Mr. Alden signed the application, that one Spring a "special organizer" of the Knights of the Maccabees knew of the rejection of Alden's former application, but got him to make the answer he did, saying that he (Spring) would explain the answer to the Knights. The trial court, however, would not allow the evidence to go before the jury, and directed a verdict for the defendant. The Fourth Appellate Division, on Mrs. Alden's appeal, has decided that the ruling was erroneous. "This evidence was clearly competent," said Justice Pardon C. Williams, "and should have been admitted, as bearing upon the questions of fraud and bad faith heretofore referred to. The credibility of the witness would have been for the jury, and it could have believed or disbelieved the evidence.

BROOKS MUST EXPLAIN

Commissioner Greene's Letter to the Detectives' Head.

The Efficiency of the Bureau and the Skill and Ability of the Men in Charge the Question Involved.

Inspector Brooks, in charge of the Detective Bureau, was called upon yesterday by Commissioner Greene to explain why he had failed to obtain evidence against the principal gambling houses in the city. The request of the Commissioner was made in a somewhat peremptory letter, the tenor of which, coupled with the fact that the Commissioner and the Inspector evidently held divergent views as to the ability of the bureau to get evidence against gambling houses, created an impression in Mulberry Street last night that the result probably would be the retirement of Inspector Brooks.

The fact that Commissioner Greene's specially employed detectives from Western cities had been able to get within a few days evidence that warranted the raids made Saturday night on the two alleged gambling houses in the Tenderloin, when the Detective Bureau had failed, prompted the Commissioner to ask for an explanation of Inspector Brooks. The Commissioner's letter follows:

Inspector Nicholas Brooks, in Charge of Detective Bureau:

Sir: On the 1st of February, in the presence of the two Deputy Commissioners and the Chief Inspector, I informed you that the entire uniformed force was at your disposal from which to select such men as you desired for the purpose of obtaining evidence against the principal gambling houses, and that I expected you, as the head of the Detective Bureau, to get such evidence within fifteen days from that time. On the following day you asked for funds to be used for this purpose, and the amount you asked for was immediately given to you.

You will report to me in writing if you have obtained such evidence, and, if not, you will state the reason why you have failed to obtain it.

F. V. GREENE, Police Commissioner.

In the afternoon Inspector Brooks spent some time in the office of the Commissioner.

"Inspector Brooks made the statement to me," said Gen. Greene later, "that never in the history of the Police Department had the Detective Bureau been able to gather evidence against gambling houses."

"Is that true?" was asked.

"That I cannot say," replied the Commissioner.

"Has the Inspector tried to get this evidence?"

"He told me that ever since he took charge of the Detective Bureau," said the Commissioner, "he had had his men at work in all parts of the city, and that they had been unable to get the evidence desired."

"Do you think it is not possible for the Detective Bureau to get this evidence?" was asked.

"I think, in a general way, that the bureau should obtain the evidence."

Asked about the excuses or explanations made at that time, Commissioner Greene said that he would make no comment. The explanation and report of the Inspector, he said, would be made to him in writing later. Until he received that report, he said, he would not discuss what might occur.

When Inspector Brooks was placed at the head of the Detective Bureau Commissioner Greene told him that he had the chance of his lifetime; that he was in a position to become the best-known policeman in the United States and in the world. The Commissioner does not say that the fault of the bureau in its failure to fulfill his expectations is the fault of the Inspector, but he says that Inspector Brooks has to stand responsible for everything that has been done in the bureau since he assumed control. The Commissioner added: "I do not want to be put in the position of making any charge at this time against the personal integrity of anybody. The question here is the efficiency of the Detective Bureau and the skill and ability of the men in charge of it."

TWO NEW CAPTAINS NAMED.

Gehegan, Passed Over Thrice in the List of Eligibles, Is One, and Alencle Is the Other.

Two new Police Captains were appointed by Commissioner Greene yesterday. They were Sergts. George A. Alencle and Joseph C. Gehegan, the former attached to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and the latter to the Detective Bureau. Capt. Alencle was assigned to the Ninth Precinct—the Charles Street Station—and Capt. Gehegan to the Thirty-fifth Precinct, which is the Alexander Avenue Station, in the Bronx.

The appointment of Capt. Gehegan was unexpected in the department. His name had been passed over three times, and was taken off the eligible list.

"I got further information about Sergt. Gehegan," said the Commissioner when he announced the appointments, "and I decided that he would make a good Captain. Accordingly his name was returned, replaced on the eligible list, and I appointed him."

Capt. Gehegan was appointed to the police force June 2, 1885; made a Roundsman Dec. 20, 1889, and a Sergeant May 24, 1892. Capt. Alencle was appointed patrolman April 17, 1898. He never held the rank of Roundsman, but was made Sergeant April 22, 1898, and was assigned to desk duty in the Detective Bureau. Later he was made a Detective Sergeant.

CONFERENCE ON EXCISE.

Gen. Greene, Justices Olmsted and Mayer, and Mr. Jerome Meet at Police Headquarters.

Much interest and some worry was aroused about Police Headquarters late yesterday afternoon by a succession of visitors to Commissioner Greene, who remained closeted with him for considerable periods.

First arrived Justices Olmsted and Mayer of the Court of Special Sessions, at about 5 o'clock. A little later District Attorney Jerome called and remained about an hour, and after him Inspector Brooks was ushered in.

The Justices and the Inspector refused to talk about the subject discussed. Gen. Greene said the calls had no special significance, and late last night Mr. Jerome said that the matter he and Gen. Greene had under discussion was not yet ripe for announcement, but that it was not in reference to Inspector Brooks.

It was learned later in the evening that the conference was on excise matters. Gen. Greene's attitude on the Raines law hotel question has been known for some time, and it is said that some time ago he asked the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions to call upon him, that they might discuss this matter in a friendly way.

It was also said that District Attorney Jerome was not called into the conference, but that he built to Police Headquarters was purely accidental. He joined in the talk because he happened to be there. It is understood that Gen. Greene simply wanted to know where he stood on certain matters pertaining to the Raines law hotel question.

VALUATION AND TAXES.

Auditor in the Controller's Office Gives Figures on Tenement Property.

Controller Grout made public yesterday a letter in defense of the increased valuation and decrease of the tax assessment. It was addressed to him by Charles S. Hervey, Auditor of Accounts in the Investigation Division of the Controller's office. Concerning the effect of the increased assessed valuation of tenement house property in Manhattan in the estimated taxes the letter reads:

The aggregate of parcels included in this examination is 113, the assessed valuation of which in 1902 was $1,763,500, and the assessed valuation of which in 1903 is $2,050,900. The total tax of these parcels for 1902 was $30,977.78. The estimated tax upon these parcels for 1903, on the basis previously indicated, is $35,749.75, making the net decrease in the estimated tax to be paid for 1903 below the tax of 1902 on said 113 parcels $4,228.03. Of these 113 parcels, 14 showed an increase, aggregating $342.97, and 99 of them showed a decrease, aggregating $4,570.99.

TURNERS DENOUNCE MAYOR AND POLICE

Germans Angry at Stoppage of the Society's Opera on Sunday.

Months of Preparation by Members Go for Naught—Many Theatre Managers and Actors Held.

Police Commissioner Greene yesterday received reports from the various Police Courts showing that of thirty-six arrests for violations of the law regarding theatrical performances on Sunday, twenty-three were held for examination, the others being discharged. The action of the police had been taken on complaints from the Sabbath Protective League and the Actors' Church Alliance. Among those held until to-morrow were the following, whose bail was fixed at $500: David Kraus, manager of the Dewey Theatre, and William Weston, an actor there; Manager Suesskind of Terrace Garden, Frank Steinberg of the Irving Place Theatre, Hugo Morris of the Third Avenue Theatre, Louis C. Hamburg of Clarendon Hall, and William A. Shaw, an actor; M. Nathan of the Grand Central Palace, and Edward Quinn of Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre.

Leopold Spachner, manager of the Thalia Theatre, with Kalaman Jeweller and Beth Bertha Fansman, performers, were discharged in the Tombs Police Court. Policeman Gerhold of the Elizabeth Street Station, who arrested them, said he did not understand what was said on the stage, but it seemed to him like farce comedy. He admitted that all the players were in street dress except Miss Fansman, who appeared in a green costume.

Thomas Dinnean, the prisoners' counsel, made the plea that this is the month for the wearing of the green.

"Wearing green in the Thalia Theatre on a Sunday night because of the Seventeenth!" exclaimed Magistrate Barlow, smiling, as he freed the prisoners.

Policeman Silverstein admitted that he did not understand the words of the performers at the People's Theatre, in the Bowery, but he knew that the action of the piece included the murder of a woman by her stepson.

"Those people did not get their money's worth," said Magistrate Flammer. "At the old Bowery Theatre unless a dozen were killed it was denounced as a poor play. He paroled the men.

An indignation meeting of the full Board of Directors of the New York Turn-Verein, with the President of the board, G. Scheller, in the chair, was held last night in the clubrooms, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, to protest against the action of the police in interfering with the production of an operetta by members of the club and the women's branch of the society on Sunday night.

Both libretto and music had been written by members of the society, and all the costumes had been prepared especially for the event by the women's section in combination with the orchestra section. There had been four months of rehearsals and much study for the production, and when, after the performance had been less than half completed, Capt. Hagen entered and commanded a halt under penalty of arrest, much indignation was expressed, but the programme had to be abandoned.

Argument with Capt. Hagen was without avail, as he said he was under orders from his superiors not to permit any theatrical show. The preparation of months thus went for naught. The Directors agreed last night that the only excuse for the action of the police was that a fee had been charged by the club for the care of wraps and hats, entrance to the performance having been restricted to members of the society and invited guests. They allege that all this was explained to the police, but that Capt. Hagen refused to listen, and acted on the case of a club giving an entertainment in its own clubhouse just as he would have acted had the event taken place in a public hall with admission for the public.

The Directors, in addition to denouncing the action of the police, condemned the attitude of Mayor Low and other city officials for countenancing what was described as a police outrage, and unanimously agreed to call a meeting of members and affiliated societies to protest against what was termed Mayor Low's breach of faith in his ante-election promises. The Turn-Verein has received telegrams and letters from most of the prominent German organizations of the city, promising support and protesting against the police action. The Arion Society, the Liederkranz, the Steinbund, and the Eichen Kranz are some of the organizations that were quoted by President Scholer as supporting the Turn-Verein.

The Rev. Dr. Francis John Clay Moran, Chairman of the Law Committee of the Actors' Church Alliance, last night said that a plan was on foot to put an end to all Sunday concerts throughout the entire country. He declared that he, on behalf of the Actors' Alliance, was responsible for the raids made Sunday night at some of the theatres.

"The alliance has remained inactive for some time," he said, "owing to the difficulty we met with during the last city administration. We never could get any one to enforce the law. When the reform administration got into full swing we thought it about time to take some action.

"I would like to have it thoroughly understood that this crusade has not been instituted from a religious standpoint, but simply and purely to give actors a day of rest. We have drawn up a bill covering Sunday theatrical performances, and we are going to take immediate steps to have it presented in every Legislature in the country. We expect to accomplish this end in two or three years."

OFFER FOR LOTOS CLUBHOUSE.

John D. Rockefeller Said to Want the Property for the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

Acting, it is believed, for John D. Rockefeller, a real estate agent has made an offer of $500,000 to the Lotos Club for the purchase of its clubhouse, at 558 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Rockefeller, it is said, wants the Lotos Club property for the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, now situated at 6 West Forty-sixth Street, and in the rear abuts upon the club's property. The offer was made to one of the Directors of the Lotos Club about two weeks ago. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a Trustee of the church.

The Rev. Dr. Rufus P. Johnston, the pastor, said last evening that he knew nothing of the proposed purchase of the club property.

President Frank R. Lawrence of the Lotos Club referred inquirers to Chester S. Lord, Secretary of the club, who said in regard to the matter:

"It is true we received an offer of $500,000 for the club's property about two months ago. It was made to a member of the Directory by a real estate agent. No, I don't remember who he was.

"The offer was attractive, in view of the fact that we had paid only $220,000 for the property ten years ago, but one of our members connected with the bar informed us that the price offered was not its full value. His idea was that we ought to get at least $400,000 for it.

"Yes, we would sell for an adequate price. We have long since outgrown our present quarters. Our membership is larger than we can comfortably accommodate, and we are especially crowded whenever we give one of our dinners. They seem to please, and we have been compelled recently to turn away as many as 200 persons on these occasions.

"About three years ago we tried to purchase the corner building adjoining ours. It was not in the market then, and my impression is that it is not now. We would move to some pleasant side street, some location, for example, like that selected by the Century Club, if we could sell at a proper figure. That would enable us to build a clubhouse suitable for the accommodation of our members and the entertainment of our friends. We are not so particular to be on Fifth Avenue, believing that the Lotos Club is found attractive for the comfort it provides its members and the good times it furnishes for its guests."

John J. White owns the corner house north of the Lotos Club.

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Announce their retirement from business in April.

All unfinished articles in factory are now being completed and will be offered at

Reduced Prices

At their retail warerooms.

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Parlor, Library, Foyer Hall and Living Room.

RETAIL WAREROOMS,

18, 20, 22 West 20th St.

Between 5th and 6th Ave.

Formerly corner Canal and Elizabeth Sts.

The remnants of the $12.50 bargain suits are to be sold today.

Scarcely a matched suit remains, except in the youths' sizes, 32, 33 and 34.

These are now marked $6.

The men's sizes are marked $3.50 for coats, $1 for vests and $2.50 for trousers.

You pay your money and take your choice.

If any one is disposed to invest $12.50 in an overcoat for next winter, there are a few left.

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258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 240 to 246 4th Ave.
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MAHOGANY DAVENPORTS

Continuation Sale This Week.

25 different exclusive designs, upholstered in fine Velours and Tapestries; also

Dining Room Pieces,

consisting of Tables, Sideboards, China Closets, and Chairs, MUST BE CLOSED OUT, at Prices to Insure Immediate Sale.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

RAIDED A STONE CRUSHER

O'Reilly Marched His Men Up and Chopped Away the Chutes.

With Park Department Men He Stopped the Work of a Noisy Machine in Forty-second Street.

Capt. O'Reilly, followed by a score of policemen bearing axes, yesterday afternoon came sweeping out of Sixth Avenue into Forty-second Street and turned the corner in military fashion, moving eastward. Immediately back of them followed a delegation of sturdy employes of the Department of Parks. They bore crowbars.

The small army moved into position at the northwest end of Bryant Park, where the stone crusher of the Degnon-McLean Contracting Company for the last year has been emitting sounds suggestive of nether and less joyous world. Mr. Murphy, Superintendent of Small Parks, called on the man in charge to surrender. His name is Slatterly, and that demand he met with scorn.

"Sure and the lot of ye may be Jerome men for all I care, and I be thinking that you have come to the wrong neighborhood. This ain't Canfield's. You'd better move on and hire a hand."

Capt. O'Reilly assured the protector of the stone crusher that it would be better for him to get out of the way. Slatterly was in no mood to be trifled with, and dared the Captain to try to drive him from his position on the second story of the structure. He waved defiance at the invaders, but one of them had come up behind during the discourse and seized him.

The policemen handed over their axes to the men from the Park Department, and the work of destruction was begun. In the meantime merchants and others of the neighborhood had been attracted by the stoppage of the cars, the arguments, and the capture of Slatterly. One of them was inspired to an attempt at an epic, singing in a far-reaching baritone voice the following words:

Come, hearty lads, the axe to swing,
Don't be too quick to drop it,
Send the splinters a-flyin'
While the people are a-cryin'
That noise, you'll surely stop it.

Superintendent Murphy had devised a way of stopping the operation of the groaning stone crusher. He had decided that it was not necessary to blow it up with the dynamite belonging to the contractors, and saw an easier plan in cutting away the chutes leading to and from the crusher. The crusher then would be as useless as a boiler without water.

As Capt. O'Reilly, the work of destruction completed, marched away with his policemen, the gallant men of the Department of Parks in the rear, they were cheered. No one would listen to the plaint of Slatterly, who wanted to tell every one that if he had at his side two men from Galway, one to the right and one to the left, "the outrage could never have been perpetrated."

Commissioner Willcox watched the proceedings yesterday with keen interest. After the operation he said:

"I gave a permit to these contractors to store tools, &c., in the buildings, in consideration of which they were to take care of the park. They did not fill their part of the contract in a satisfactory manner and took advantage of the privilege they had had given to them by putting in the stone crusher. I told them a week ago that I would give them until March 15 to remove the crusher, but that they must not use it in the meantime. No notice whatever was taken of my order, and so I decided that the best way would be to remove the annoyances at once."

H. C. Sanford, speaking of the destruction of the property of the firm with which he is connected, said yesterday afternoon:

"Mr. Willcox notified us through Mr. McDonald to remove the stone crusher by March 15, which we agreed to do. We were working the crusher this morning to crush the balance of the stone which was piled near the crusher before shutting down. The buildings, including the offices, we have been removing as fast as possible for the last two weeks.

"The crusher was put up under a permit given by the chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission to facilitate the construction of the work, and its removal at this time will delay the completion of the subway on Forty-second Street and will also increase the annoyance to the public, as the street from this time on will have to be used for the storage of crushed stone and sand and for the mixing of the concrete."

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Morris Chairs, Sectional Bookcases, Table and closed Desks, Desk Chairs, Leather Couches, etc. Also Flemish and Weathered Oak, Mahogany and Mahogany finish designs.

Every Library comfort that one could wish for, and all at factory prices, as you

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3.50 will now buy shoes we formerly sold for 5.00
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At our regular prices these shoes were the best shoe value offered anywhere.

At our reduced prices they afford an opportunity to buy high-class footwear that no well-dressed man or woman should overlook.

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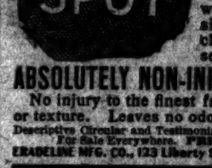

out of all silk, satin, cotton and wool fabrics; cleans kid gloves and laces. It *cures* everything wearable from silk to kid, while chemical cleaners *kill* them.

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The long Fireplace Settee, Couch, covered in soft fabrics—the Lounging Chairs for the leisure hour—and the round Study Tables that strongly suggest an atmosphere of perfect ease and durability.

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If you buy Lowney's Candies in the original sealed packages you will find them in perfect condition, or money refunded.

"Special" Assorted	1 lb. 60c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Salvatis"	1 lb. 60c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"American Beauties"	1 lb. 60c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Pinks," "Pansies" or "Forget-me-nots"	1 lb. 60c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Gaities"	1 lb. 60c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Colonial Dames"	1 lb. 60c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Chocolate Peppermints"	10c. and 25c.
"Chocolate Almonds"	15c., 25c. and 50c.

Lowney's Packages are Full Weight.

Apollo

Master Piano Player.

You have a piano. Does that mean you have music? Have you the desire to learn to play? Have you the time? Have you the money if you have both these? Have you the patience if you have all three? Yes! Well, you are to be congratulated! No! Well, we have solved your problem.

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TIME TRIED 25 VALUE PROVED Bottle

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To parties not having the ready money to furnish their homes with a class of goods not usually obtainable for instalment houses, we offer to make special arrangements on a credit basis. We carry the largest assortment of Furniture, Carpets, Rugs and almost everything for housekeeping

Corner 6th Ave. & 18th St.

Will of John Philbert Laflin.

The will of John Philbert Laflin, who died at Miami, Fla., on Feb. 24, was filed for probate yesterday. The estate is valued at $300,000, practically all of which goes to the widow, Mrs. Mollie B. Laflin, and the surviving child, Mrs. Laflin and Henry C. Lester are named as the executors.

Bowery Jeweler Is Exonerated.

Louis Elsberg, a jeweler, of 396 Bowery, who was arrested last Friday charged with being the receiver of goods stolen by "Toothpicks" Britton from Tiffany, was discharged by Magistrate Flammer in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday.